

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:59:31 ON 07 APR 2003)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CABA, CAPLUS, EMBASE, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, USPATFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 13:59:45 ON 07 APR 2003

L1 80651 S MYCOPLASMA  
L2 47565 S BOVIS  
L3 47565 S L2  
L4 2852 S L1 AND L2  
L5 15857 S (BIOTYPES OR BIO-TYPES)  
L6 12 S L5 AND L4  
L7 9 DUP REM L6 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:02:47 ON 07 APR 2003

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:04:58 ON 07 APR 2003

L8 15089 S MYCOPLASMA  
L9 9705 S BOVIS  
L10 327 S L8 AND L9  
L11 1336 S (BIOTYPES OR BIO-TYPE)  
L12 1 S L10 AND L11

FILE 'BIOSIS, CABA, CAPLUS, EMBASE, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, USPATFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:17:57 ON 07 APR 2003

L13 80651 S MYCOPLASMA  
L14 47565 S BOVIS  
L15 2852 S L13 AND L14  
L16 521 S L15 AND (INJECT? OR VACCINAT? OR IMMUNIZ?)  
L17 437 DUP REM L16 (84 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L18 21 S BOVIMASTITIDIS  
L19 15 DUP REM L18 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L20 0 S (MYCOPLASMA AGALACTIAE SUBSPECIES BOVIS)  
L21 59 S (MYCOPLASMA AGALACTIAE SUBSP BOVIS)  
L22 35 DUP REM L21 (24 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L23 0 S L22 AND VACCINE  
L24 4 S L22 AND (INJECT? OR IMMUNIZ? OR VACCINAT?)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CABA, CAPLUS, EMBASE, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, USPATFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:31:28 ON 07 APR 2003

L25 2367 S (PCR FINGERPRINTING)  
L26 7 S L 25 AND L15  
L27 12 S L5 AND L25  
L28 0 S L27 AND L15

FILE 'AGRICOLA, LIFESCI, CONFSCI, BIOSIS, VETU, VETB, PHIN, PHIC' ENTERED AT 14:34:10 ON 07 APR 2003

L29 1033 S L8 AND L9  
L30 1 S L29 AND L11  
L31 0 S L29 AND L25  
L32 126 S L29 AND (INJECT? OR VACCINAT? OR IMMUNIZ?)  
L33 105 DUP REM L32 (21 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'CABA, EMBASE, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:36:15 ON 07 APR 2003

FILE 'AGRICOLA, LIFESCI, CONFSCI, BIOSIS, VETU, VETB, PHIN, PHIC' ENTERED AT 14:36:26 ON 07 APR 2003

FILE 'AGRICOLA, LIFESCI, CONFSCI, BIOSIS, VETU, VETB, PHIN, PHIC' ENTERED AT 14:36:37 ON 07 APR 2003

L34 0 S (MYCOPLASMA AGALACIAE SUBSP BOVIS)  
L35 20 S (MYCOPLASMA AGALACTIAE SUBSP BOVIS)  
L36 1 S L35 AND (INJECT? OR VACCINAT? OR IMMUNIZ?)  
L37 1 S L18 AND (INJECT? OR VACCINAT? OR IMMUNIZ?)

FILE 'CABA, EMBASE, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:40:18 ON  
07 APR 2003

FILE 'AGRICOLA, LIFESCI, CONFSCI, BIOSIS, VETU, VETB, PHIN, PHIC' ENTERED  
AT 14:40:19 ON 07 APR 2003

FILE 'CABA, EMBASE, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:40:35 ON  
07 APR 2003

FILE 'AGRICOLA, LIFESCI, CONFSCI, BIOSIS, VETU, VETB, PHIN, PHIC' ENTERED  
AT 14:40:35 ON 07 APR 2003

L38 6 S L35 AND MASTITIS  
L39 57 S BOVIS AND MASTITIS AND (VACCINAT? OR IMMUNIZ? OR INJECT?)  
L40 0 S L39 AND (TREAT? OR PREVENT?)  
L41 59 S MYCOPLASMA BOVIS AND VACCINE?  
L42 49 DUP REM L41 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:59:31 ON 07 APR 2003)

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L37 1 S L18 AND (INJECT? OR VACCINAT? OR IMMUNIZ?)

42 ANSWER 1 OF 49 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA DUPLICATE 1  
AB A single dose of **vaccine** for **Mycoplasma bovis** pneumonia, inactivated with saponin, was inoculated subcutaneously into 3-4 week-old calves. The calves were challenged 3 weeks later with a virulent strain of *M. bovis* on two occasions within 24 h using the aerosol route. The calves were monitored for clinical signs and serological responses then post mortem 3 weeks after challenge. The **vaccine** was shown to be highly immunogenic in calves and did not cause adverse effects. Vaccinated calves showed few clinical signs while all unvaccinated calves developed signs of pneumonia. There was a significant decrease in body weight gain in unvaccinated calves compared to vaccines and a significant increase in lung lesions and rectal temperatures in unvaccinated calves. The **vaccine** also reduced the spread of *M. bovis* to internal organs. In conclusion the *M. bovis* **vaccine** produced a significant level of protection against a large virulent challenge.

AN 2003:7550 LIFESCI  
TI An experimental **vaccine** for calf pneumonia caused by **Mycoplasma bovis**: clinical, cultural, serological and pathological findings  
AU Nicholas, A.J.; Ayling, R.D.; Stipkovits, L.P.  
CS Mycoplasma Group, Department of Bacterial Diseases, Veterinary Laboratories Agency (Weybridge), Addlestone, Surrey KT15 3NB, UK; E-mail: r.a.j.nicholas@vla.defra.gov.uk  
SO Vaccine, (2002) vol. 20, no. 29-30, pp. 3569-3575.  
ISSN: 0264-410X.  
DT Journal  
FS F; J  
LA English  
SL English

L42 ANSWER 2 OF 49 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 2  
AB A new insertion sequence, ISMmy1, has been identified in the bovine pathogen *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* biotype small colony (MmymySC). The occurrence of ISMmy1 in 15 MmymySC strains and 12 other mycoplasmas was examined by Southern blotting. All MmymySC strains showed identical hybridisation patterns except for the type strain PG1(T), the **vaccine** strain T1Sr49, and the strain Afade, which all had unique patterns. ISMmy1-like sequences were also found in the bovine pathogen **Mycoplasma bovis** strain Donetta(T) while mycoplasmas that are phylogenetically closer to MmymySC lack ISMmy1. This observation suggests horizontal transfer between MmymySC and *M. bovis*.

AN 2002:45433 AGRICOLA  
DN IND23277767  
TI ISMmy1, a novel insertion sequence of *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* small colony type.  
AU Westberg, J.; Persson, A.; Pettersson, B.; Uhlen, M.; Johansson, K.E.  
AV DNAL (QR1.F44)  
SO FEMS microbiology letters, Mar 5, 2002. Vol. 208, No. 2. p. 207-213  
Publisher: Amsterdam, The Netherlands : Elsevier Science B.V.  
CODEN: FMLED7; ISSN: 0378-1097  
NTE Includes references  
CY Netherlands  
DT Article  
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LA English

L42 ANSWER 3 OF 49 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA DUPLICATE 3  
AB As a first step toward the design of an epitope **vaccine** to prevent contagious agalactia, the strongly immunogenic 55-kDa protein of *Mycoplasma agalactiae* was studied and found to correspond to the AvgC protein encoded by the avgC gene. The avg genes of *M. agalactiae*, which encode four variable surface lipoproteins, display a significant homology to the vsp (variable membrane surface lipoproteins) genes of the bovine

pathogen **Mycoplasma bovis** at their promoter region as well as their N-terminus- encoding regions. Some members of the Vsp family are known to be involved in cytoadhesion to host cells. In order to localize immunogenic peptides in the AvgC antigen, the protein sequence was submitted to epitope prediction analysis, and five sets of overlapping peptides, corresponding to five selected regions, were synthesized by Spot synthesis. Reactive peptides were selected by immunobinding assay with sera from infected sheep. The three most immunogenic epitopes were shown to be surface exposed by immunoprecipitation assays, and one of these was specifically recognized by all tested sera. Our study indicates that selected epitopes of the AvgC lipoprotein may be used to develop a peptide- based **vaccine** which is effective against *M. agalactiae* infection.

AN 2002:25003 LIFESCI  
TI Mapping Antigenic Sites of an Immunodominant Surface Lipoprotein of *Mycoplasma agalactiae*, AvgC, with the Use of Synthetic Peptides  
AU Santona, A.\*; Carta, F.; Fraghi, P.; Turrini, F.  
CS Porto Conte Ricerche Soc. Cons. a.r.l., S.P. 55 Porto Conte-Capo Caccia-Km. 8.400, Loc. Tramariglio, C.P. 07040 Santa Maria La Palma, 07041 Alghero (SS), Italy.; E-mail: pcrricerca.d@tiscalinet.it  
SO Infection and Immunity [Infect. Immun.], (20020100) vol. 70, no. 1, pp. 171-176.  
ISSN: 0019-9567.  
DT Journal  
FS F; J; G  
LA English  
SL English

L42 ANSWER 4 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AB The application of new strategies to develop effective **vaccines** is essential in modern veterinary medicine. The bacterial ghost system is a novel **vaccine** delivery system endowed with intrinsic adjuvant properties. Bacterial ghosts are nonliving Gram-negative bacterial cell envelopes devoid of cytoplasmic contents while maintaining their cellular morphology and native surface antigenic structures including bioadhesive properties. They are produced by PhiX174 protein E-mediated lysis of Gram-negative bacteria. The intrinsic adjuvant properties of bacterial ghost preparations enhance immune responses against envelope bound antigens, including T-cell activation and mucosal immunity. Since native and foreign antigens can be expressed in the envelope complex of ghosts before E-mediated lysis, multiple antigens of various origins can be presented to the immune system simultaneously. The advantages of bacterial ghosts include the simplicity of the production method, safety, independence from the cold chain, and versatility as a combination **vaccine**.

AN 2003:101955 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200300101955  
TI Bacterial ghosts as **vaccine** candidates for veterinary applications.  
AU Jalava, Katri (1); Hensel, Andreas; Szostak, Michael; Resch, Stephanie; Lubitz, Werner  
CS (1) Biotech Innovation Research Development and Consulting (BIRD-C GmbH and COKEG), Schoenborngasse 12, A-1080, Vienna, Austria: jalava@bird-c.com Austria  
SO Journal of Controlled Release, (13 December 2002) Vol. 85, No. 1-3, pp. 17-25. print.  
ISSN: 0168-3659.  
DT General Review  
LA English

L42 ANSWER 5 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AB To establish the role of **Mycoplasma bovis** as an agent of respiratory disease in fattening calves, an epidemiologic study was undertaken. A recently validated commercially available ELISA was used to

diagnose *M. bovis* infection by seroconversion in paired sera obtained for each animal at entry in the fattening herd and at follow-up seven weeks later. Management data as well as relevant clinical and epidemiological variables were prospectively recorded. The overall seroconversion rate observed among the 415 calves in 23 fattening herds on 13 farms was 54.7%. Significant risk factors for seroconversion were the mixing of fattening herds of different age groups (risk ratio RR 1.70, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.48 to 1.96), and the presence of at least one seropositive animal in the fattening herd (RR: 2.02; CI: 1.69 to 2.40). The proportion of clinical episodes of respiratory disease attributable to *M. bovis* infection was 50.3%. The average weight gain during the observation period was reduced by 7.6% in seroconverting calves and these animals had about 2 times more antibiotics prescribed by a veterinarian than calves remaining negative for *M. bovis* throughout follow-up (RR 1.83). Maternal antibodies against *M. bovis* were detected in 39% of newborn calves born from seronegative cows and had a half-life of 20 days, potentially limiting the usefulness of **vaccines** against *M. bovis* in this age group.

AN 2001:524243 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200100524243  
TI Epidemiological study of risk factors associated with **Mycoplasma bovis** infections in fattening calves.  
Original Title: Epidemiologische studie der risikofaktoren fur **Mycoplasma bovis**-infektionen bei mastkalbern..  
AU Tschopp, R.; Bonnemain, P.; Nicolet, J. (1); Burnens, A.  
CS (1) Institut fur Veterinar-Bakteriologie, Langgassstrasse 122, CH-3012, Bern: jacques.nicolet@vbi.unibe.ch Switzerland  
SO Schweizer Archiv fuer Tierheilkunde, (September, 2001) Vol. 143, No. 9, pp. 461-467. print.  
ISSN: 0036-7281.  
DT Article  
LA German  
SL English; German

L42 ANSWER 6 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB A double blind, placebo controlled field trial on the use of valnemulin (Econor, Novartis) against **Mycoplasma bovis** infection in cattle is presented. Newborn calves in a herd with persistent and intractable *M. bovis* and *Pasteurella multocida* respiratory disease were given colostrum within 2 hr of birth and at 4-days-old fed valnemulin or a placebo premix for 21 days. Valnemulin increased weight gain and reduced the *M. bovis* isolation rate, duration and severity of clinical signs and the need for therapeutic antibiotic treatments. The herd was also infected with respiratory viruses but the calves were protected through colostral antibodies at the time of the trial. The results indicate that valnemulin can control primary *M. bovis* infection and may also control secondary bacterial infections.

AN 2001-61350 VETU  
TI Use of valnemulin in the control of **Mycoplasma bovis** infection under field conditions.  
AU Stipkovits L; Ripley P H; Varga J; Palfi V  
CS Hungarian-Acad.Sci.; Novartis; Univ.Budapest-Vet.Sci.  
LO Budapest, Hung.; Basle, Switz.  
SO Vet.Rec. (148, No. 13, 399-402, 2001) 2 Fig. 3 Tab. 30 Ref.  
CODEN: VETRAX  
AV Veterinary Medical Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Science, Hungaria krt, 1143-Budapest, Hungary.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 7 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB Causes of lameness in feedlot cattle, including interdigital necrobacillosis (foot rot, necrotic pododermatitis), laminitis (pododermatitis aseptic diffusa), feedlot injuries and feedlot lameness

associated with **Mycoplasma bovis** are reviewed with regard to clinical signs, etiology and pathogenesis, and treatment and prevention. Immune management of the bovine foot is also discussed.

AN 2001-61522 VETU  
TI Lameness in feedlot cattle.  
AU Stokka G L; Lechtenberg K; Edwards T; MacGregor S; Voss K; Griffin D  
CS Univ.Kansas-State; Univ.Nebraska; Univ.Oklahoma-State;  
Univ.West-Texas-A+M  
LO Manhattan, Kans., Oakland, Clay Center; Scottsbluff, Neb., Jerome, Idaho;  
Okla.; Tex., USA  
SO Vet.Clin.North Am.Food Anim.Pract. (17, No. 1, 189-207, 2001) 1 Fig. 71  
Ref.  
AV Department of Animal Sciences, 131 Call Hall, Kansas State University,  
Manhattan, KS 66506, U.S.A. (9 authors).  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 8 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The duration of protection induced with BCG, delivered by aerosol to brushtail possums is reported. Vaccination in December increased the lymphocyte response to PPD and protected against intratracheal challenge. Protection was seen as a decrease in the mass of pulmonary lesions and reduced dissemination of *M. bovis* to abdominal organs and lymph nodes. The protective response was greatest at 2 mth post-vaccination but was still detectable at 12 mth. A poorer protective response was seen in possums given a different BCG suspension in April and challenged after 2 mth and this was attributed to reduced viability of the **vaccine** organisms. The delivery of BCG by aerosol using a self-delivery system could contribute to wild possum tuberculosis control.

AN 2001-62298 VETU  
TI Aerosol vaccination of the brushtail possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) with bacilli Calmette-Guerin: the duration of protection.  
AU Corner L A L; Buddle B M; Pfeiffer D U; Morris R S  
CS Univ.Massey; AgResearch  
LO Palmerston North; Upper Hutt, N.Z.  
SO Vet.Microbiol. (81, No. 2, 181-91, 2001) 2 Tab. 22 Ref.  
CODEN: VMICDQ  
AV Epicentre, Institute of Veterinary, Animal and Biomedical Sciences,  
Massey University, Private Bag 11-222, Palmerston North, New Zealand.  
(email: l.a.corner@massey.ac.nz).  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 9 OF 49 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA DUPLICATE 4  
AB In an big herd of feedlot cattle with nearly 3 000 animals per year respiratory infections in a acute and peracute form occurred caused most frequently by both **Mycoplasma bovis** and Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica. A herd specific **vaccine** against this infection was produced and used for vaccination beginning at groups of new assembled feedlot calves. Vaccination was safe and effective, because losses and treatments are greatly reduced. The immune response (Ig G) upon vaccination was demonstrated by high titers of antibodies against **Mycoplasma bovis**.  
AN 2001:55696 LIFESCI  
TI Experiences with herd-specific **vaccines** against respiratory infections with *M. bovis* in a large feedlot  
Erfahrungsbericht zur Anwendung bestandsspezifischer Impfstoffe gegen respiratorische Infektionen mit Beteiligung von Mykoplasma bovis in einem Mastrindergrossbestand  
AU Urbaneck, D.; Liebig, F.; Forbrig, T.; Stache, B.  
CS Dr. Felgentraeger und Co., Oeko.-chem. und Pharma-GmbH, Bereich Infektionsschutz, Herdengesundheit und Diagnostik (IFID), Zerbster Str. 7

SO a, 06862 Rodleben, Germany  
Praktische Tierarzt [Prakt. Tierarzt], (20000901) vol. 81, no. 9, pp. 756-763.  
ISSN: 0032-681X.

DT Journal  
FS J  
LA German  
SL German; English

L42 ANSWER 10 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The advantages and disadvantages of modified live and inactivated respiratory disease (enzootic pneumonia, IBR) **vaccines** for cattle are reviewed. **Vaccines** mentioned include those against bovine RS virus, parainfluenza-3, IBR, Pasteurella haemolytica, *P. multocida*, *Haemophilus somnus*, *Mycoplasma bovis* and *M. dispar*. Modified live (vs. inactivated) **vaccines** fail to induce immunity when maternal antibodies are present and only produce a short lived immunity. Future developments include the use of RS-virus F, G and internal nucleo proteins in recombinant **vaccines**, gene deleted **vaccines**, subunit **vaccines** in liposomes or ISCOM or peptide sequences. (conference paper: British Cattle Veterinary Association, Autumn Meeting, Chester, U.K., October, 1998).

AN 1999-61762 VETU  
TI Respiratory **vaccines** for cattle.  
AU Thomas L H; Taylor G  
CS Inst.Anim.Health-U.K.  
LO Newbury, U.K.  
SO Cattle Pract. (6, Pt. 4, 345-51, 1998) 4 Fig. 48 Ref.  
AV Institute for Animal Health, Compton, Newbury RG20 7NN, England.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 11 OF 49 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 97:10642 PHIN  
DN P00539555  
DED 3 Jun 1997  
TI PUBLICATIONS - OIE has published Animal mycoplasmas and control as part of its scientific and technical review series:  
SO Animal-Pharm-Online-plus (1997)  
DT Newsletter  
FS BRIEF

L42 ANSWER 12 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AB Molecular genetic techniques show a high potential for rapid and accurate identification of *Mycoplasma* species isolated from animals. An important field of application for such methods is the differentiation of species and/or subspecies which are phenotypically closely related, but which show significant differences in epidemiological impact. This need is particularly important for the mycoplasmas of the "mycoides group", which are phenotypically and phylogenetically very closely related. Molecular typing techniques based on 16S rRNA genes give straightforward phylogenetic answers on the species level. For more refined methods of subtyping at the subspecies level, the use of defined genes characteristic of certain *Mycoplasma* species or clusters is recommended. Genetic fingerprinting, especially insertion sequence typing has proved to be a valuable tool for subtyping and strain identification in particular of **vaccine** strains and for epidemiological investigations.

AN 1997:455686 BIOSIS  
DN PREV199799754889  
TI Molecular identification and epidemiology of animal mycoplasmas.  
AU Frey, Joachim (1); Nicolet, Jacques  
CS (1) Inst. Vet. Bacteriol., Laenggassstr. 122, CH-3012 Bern Switzerland

SO Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, (1997) Vol. 109, No. 14-15, pp. 600-603.  
ISSN: 0043-5325.

DT General Review

LA English

SL English; German

L42 ANSWER 13 OF 49 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 5

AB **Mycoplasma bovis** is a bovine pathogen able to cause systemic disease. It possesses a series of prominent, structurally related yet clearly distinguishable membrane lipoproteins on the cell surface. These variable surface proteins (Vsp's) undergo highly dynamic and spontaneous changes in size and expression and are key immunogenic components. They may play a critical role as mediators of adherence to host cells and in escaping immune destruction. In this report, we define a novel, Vsp-unrelated membrane protein also associated with *M. bovis* surface antigenic variation. This protein has an apparent molecular mass of 67000 Da in the type strain PG45 and was designated pMB67. Immunological and biochemical characterization of pMB67 demonstrated that it: (i) contains a specific epitope, (ii) is not modified by lipid but does contain cysteine, (iii) does not contain a Vsp-like repetitive periodic protein structure, (iv) is a predominant antigen recognized during *M. bovis* infections, (v) undergoes a high rate of phase variation *in vitro* and (vi) is size-variable. These results showed that *M. bovis* employs two types of specialized membrane proteins for surface diversification. The pMB67 protein may be useful in diagnostic assays and as a **vaccine** component.

AN 97:54769 AGRICOLA

DN IND20581938

TI A newly identified immunodominant membrane protein (pMB67) involved in **Mycoplasma bovis** surface antigenic variation.

AU Behrens, A.; Poumarat, F.; Le Grand, D.; Heller, M.; Rosengarten, R.

CS Universitätsklinikum, Magdeburg, Germany.

AV DNAL (QR1.J64)

SO Microbiology, Sept 1996. Vol. 142, No. pt.9. p. 2463-2470  
Publisher: Reading, U.K. : Society for General Microbiology, c1994-  
CODEN: MROBEO; ISSN: 1350-0872

NTE Includes references

CY England; United Kingdom

DT Article

FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO

LA English

L42 ANSWER 14 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERMONT

AB The efficacy of an i.m. **vaccine** based on an adjuvant treated supernatant culture from *Pasteurella haemolytica* serotype 1 (Prespons, Cyanamid) in prevention of acute infectious enzootic bronchopneumonia was investigated in calves on a closed system cattle farm in West Flanders. One group of 20 calves (controls) was vaccinated intranasally with an attenuated **vaccine** against IBR and parainfluenza virus 3 (Nasalgen-IP, Pitman-Moore) followed by i.m. vaccination with an attenuated **vaccine** against bovine respiratory syncytial virus (Rispol RS, SK-Beecham). A 2nd group of 20 calves was also inoculated with the Prespons **vaccine**. The mortality, postmortem findings, weight gain and bacteriological study of bronchoalveolar lavage fluids were recorded. The Prespons **vaccine** gave promising results.

AN 1996-63158 VETU

TI A field study of the efficacy of a *Pasteurella haemolytica* bacterial extract **vaccine** for calves.  
(Een veldstudie naar de efficaciteit van een *Pasteurella haemolytica* bacterieel extract vaccin voor kalveren)

AU Sustronck B; Deprez P; Van Loon G; Muylle E

CS Univ.Ghent

LO Ghent, Belg.

SO Vlaams Diergeneesk. Tijdschr. (65, No. 4, 197-203, 1996) 7 Fig. 21 Ref.

AV      CODEN: VDTIAX  
Vakgroep Interne Geneeskunde en Klinische Biologie van de Grote  
Huisdieren, Faculteit van de Diergeneeskunde, Universiteit Gent,  
Casinoplein 24, B-9000 Gent, Belgium.

LA      Flemish  
DT      Journal  
FA      AB; LA; CT

L42     ANSWER 15 OF 49    BIOSIS    COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AB      The protein and antigen profiles of 11 isolates of **Mycoplasma bovis** were compared by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and immunoblot analysis of whole organisms. The isolates examined included the type strain PG45 and 10 other filter-cloned strains or purified isolates both from animals without clinical signs and from clinical cases of bovine mastitis, arthritis, or pneumonia. While the overall protein patterns visualized by silver staining were very similar, marked differences in the antigen banding profiles were detected by rabbit antiserum prepared against whole organisms from one of the strains analyzed. This antigenic heterogeneity was shown to be independent of the geographical origin, the type of clinical disease, and the site of isolation and was also observed among serial isolates from a single animal. Antigen profiles were further monitored throughout sequentially subcloned populations of the PG45 strain. This clonal analysis revealed a high-frequency variation in the expression levels of several prominent antigens. All of these variable antigens were defined by detergent-phase fractionation with Triton X-114 as amphiphilic integral membrane proteins. A subset of different-sized membrane proteins was identified by a monoclonal antibody raised against a PG45 subclone expressing a 63- and a 46-kDa variant antigen within that set. The selective susceptibility of these proteins to trypsin treatment of intact organisms and their ability to bind the monoclonal antibody in colony immunoblots demonstrated that they were exposed on the cell surface. In addition, their preferential recognition by serum antibodies from individual cattle with naturally induced *M. bovis* mastitis or arthritis confirmed that they were major immunogens of this organism. These studies establish that the apparent antigenic heterogeneity among *M. bovis* isolates reported here does not represent stable phenotypic strain differences generated from accumulated mutational events but reflects distinct expression patterns of diverse, highly variable membrane surface proteins.

AN      1994:547365    BIOSIS  
DN      PREV199598006913

TI      Antigen Heterogeneity among Isolates of **Mycoplasma bovis**  
Is Generated by High-Frequency Variation of Diverse Membrane Surface  
Proteins.

AU      Rosengarten, Renate (1); Behrens, Annett; Stetefeld, Anja; Heller, Martin;  
Ahrens, Meike; Sachse, Konrad; Yoge, David; Kirchhoff, Helga  
CS      (1) Dep. Membrane Ultrastructure Res., Hebrew Univ.-Hadassah Med. Sch., PO  
Box 12270, Jerusalem 91120 Israel  
SO      Infection and Immunity, (1994) Vol. 62, No. 11, pp. 5066-5074.  
ISSN: 0019-9567.

DT      Article  
LA      English

L42     ANSWER 16 OF 49    PHIN    COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN      92:6500    PHIN  
DN      P00308384  
DED     22 May 1992  
TI      BOVINE RESPIRATORY DISEASE COMPLEX  
SO      Animal-Pharm (1992) No. 252 Supplement  
DT      Newsletter  
FS      FULL

L42     ANSWER 17 OF 49    AGRICOLA

AN 92:31208 AGRICOLA  
DN IND92011217  
TI Vaccination against natural outbreaks of respiratory disease in calves associated with **Mycoplasma bovis**, *M. dispar* and respiratory syncytial virus infection.  
AU Howard Christopher, J.; Stott, J.E.J.; Thomas, L.H.; Gourlay, R.N.; Taylor, G.  
CS ARFC Institute for Animal Health, Newbury, Berkshire, UK  
AV DNAL (QR1.Z44)  
SO Zentralblatt fur Bakteriologie : Supplement, 1990. No. 20. p. 400-405  
Publisher: Stuttgart, W. Ger. : Gustav Fischer.  
CODEN: ZBPMBM; ISSN: 0172-5629  
NTE In the series analytic: Recent advances in mycoplasmology / edited by G. Stanck et al. Proceedings of the 7th Congress of the International Organization for Mycoplasmology, 1988, Baden near Vienna.  
Includes references.  
DT Article  
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LA English

L42 ANSWER 18 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB Aerogenic immunization (AERO-IMM) against enzootic pneumonia (EP) in calf units by synchronized application of a combination of IBR/IPV Riems and parainfluenza-3 (PI3) Riems aerosol **vaccines** gave good immunity to challenge infection when followed by a parenteral (i.m.) booster 21 days later. This resulted in both local and systemic immunity. Use of a sealed room for AERO-IMM resulted in minimal disturbance to unit routine. Economic returns were good, unit immunity increased and mortality decreased by 10%.

AN 1989-62689 VETU M  
TI Preliminary Experience with Aerogenic Immunization Against IBR/IPV and PI3 Infection in Cattle.  
(Erste Erfahrungen zur aerogenen Immunisierung gegen die IBR/IPV- und PI-3-Infektion des Rindes)  
AU Kaden V; Bergmann H; Piehler L; Dedek J; Schirrmeyer H; Mueller M  
LO Insel Riems, Wolgast, Rostock, DDR  
SO Monatsh.Veterinaermed. (44, No. 11, 369-72, 1989) 4 Tab. 43 Ref.  
CODEN: MVMZA8  
AV Insel Riems, East Germany. (7 authors).  
LA German  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 19 OF 49 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA  
AB The authors describe a monofactorial calf infection pattern by **Mycoplasma bovis** : arthritis obtained by inoculation in a joint. This experimental pattern is easy to reproduce in vivo reliable and quantifiable. It will allow to assess in vivo the efficiency of anti-**mycoplasma bovis vaccines** or of in vitro active antibiotics.

AN 89:16561 LIFESCI  
TI Reproduction of **Mycoplasma bovis** arthritis on calf.  
Reproduction de l'arthrite a **Mycoplasma bovis** chez le veau  
AU Belli, P.; Poumarat, F.; Perrin, M.; Longchambon, D.; Martel, J.L.  
CS Lab. Natl. Pathol. Bovine, 5 Ave. Jules Carteret B.P. 7033, F 69342 Lyon Cedex 07, France  
SO REV. MED. VET., (1989) vol. 140, no. 1, pp. 53-60.  
DT Journal  
FS J  
LA French  
SL German; English; Spanish; French

L42 ANSWER 20 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AB A case of waves of high-loss enzootic pneumonia outbreaks in numerous cattle rearing and fattening units in the Halle district of the DDR, affecting mainly calves and young cattle, was reported and proved to be caused by parainfluenza-3 (PI-3) virus. Complete immunization with Riems PI-3 live lyophilized **vaccine** reduced losses due to infection or killing-out and prevented further outbreaks. Simultaneous vaccination with IBR/IPV or Pasteurella adsorbate **vaccines** (Dessau) was carried out as required. Subsequent isolated outbreaks were due to incorrect storage or refrigeration of **vaccine** or incomplete immunization programs.

AN 1988-62896 VETU T M

TI Parainfluenza-3 Virus as the Cause of Pneumonia in Calf Herds.  
(Parainfluenza-3-Virus als Pneumonieursache in Kaelberbestaenden)

AU Senf W; Krippner S; Schneider R; Kirste M

LO Halle, DDR

SO Monatsh.Veterinaermed. (43, No. 13, 466-68, 1988) 1 Fig. 2 Tab. 6 Ref.

CODEN: MVMZA8

AV Freiimfelder Strasse 66-68, Halle, 4002, East Germany.

LA German

DT Journal

FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 21 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AB The immune response to s.c. and intramammary formalin-killed, adjuvanted **Mycoplasma bovis** vaccination and intramammary challenge was examined in 8 late lactation cows. Specific antibody responses to vaccination and challenge were detected in serum and milk. Lymphocytes from the blood but not from the mammary gland of **vaccines** had increased responsiveness to PHA (Difco), con-A (Pharmacia) and pokeweed-mitogen (Gibco) while there was no response to *M. bovis* antigen. Vaccination and challenge resulted in skin reactivity suggesting potential cellular inflammation.

AN 1988-63235 VETU M

TI Immune Responses to **Mycoplasma bovis** Vaccination and Experimental Infection in the Bovine Mammary Gland.

AU Boothby J T; Schore C E; Jasper D E; Osburn B I; Thomas C B

LO Davis, Cal., USA

SO Can.J.Vet.Res. (52, No. 3, 355-59, 1988) 4 Fig. 27 Ref.

CODEN: CJVRE9

AV Department of Biological Sciences, School of Science, San Jose State University, San Jose, California 95192, U.S.A.

LA English

DT Journal

FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 22 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AB The therapeutic treatment of production stock is reviewed, with reference to the diagnosis, control and monitoring of the pathology. Monoclonal antibodies are used to differentiate between paramyxovirus pigeon and poultry variants and cold nucleic probes to detect bovine rotavirus and enterotoxigenic *E. coli*. Bovine neonatal *E. coli* gastro-enteritis (NGE) and infectious enzootic bronchopneumonia (IEB) and porcine/poultry respiratory disease treatment using antibiotics, NSAID, corticosteroids, analgesics, IFN, expectorants, mucolytics, bronchodilators, diuretics, interleukin, monoclonal antibody, inactivated, live, recombinant DNA or antiidiotype **vaccines** or genetic manipulation (transgenics) is detailed.

AN 1988-61959 VETU M T

TI Therapeutic Intervention in Animal Production. Current Practice and Future Prospects.

(L'Intervention Therapeutique en Productions Animales. Pratiques Actuelles et Perspectives d'Avenir)

AU Espinasse J; Dewaele A; Vindevogel H

LO Toulouse, Fr.; Cureghem, Belg.

SO Rev.Med.Vet (Toulouse) (139, No. 2, 227-43, 1988) 2 Fig. 14 Tab. 58 Ref.  
CODEN: RVMVAH  
AV Ecole Nat. Vet, 23 chemin des Capelles, F 31076 Toulouse Cedex, France.  
LA French  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 23 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AB The first isolation of a mycoplasma in Malaysia was made from chickens in 1960. Since 1977 there was an increase in isolations from avian, caprine, ovine, bovine, and porcine species due to improved mycoplasma isolation and identification procedures. Up to 1987 a total of 224 isolations from chickens including eggs and egg-adapted **vaccines**, 8 from sheep, and 19 from goats, 17 from cattle and 11 from pigs were made at the Veterinary Research Institute, Ipoh. From avian sources, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *M. gallinarum* and *M. gallinaceum* were identified and one isolate suspected of *M. synoviae* is awaiting identification. From sheep *M. agalactiae* and *M. arginini* and from goats *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* (LC), *M. agalactiae*, *M. ovipneumoniae* and *Mycoplasma 2D* were identified. *M. bovirhinis*, *M. bovigenitalium* and *M. bovis* were identified from cattle. From pigs, *M. hyorhinis*, *M. gallinarum* and *M. hyopneumoniae* were recovered. Isolations were made for the respiratory tract and joints of sick and dead animals, from embryonated eggs and egg-adapted liver viral **vaccines**.

AN 1990:156661 BIOSIS  
DN BA89:84079  
TI MYCOPLASMA INFECTIONS OF ANIMALS IN MALAYSIA WITH EMPHASIS ON THE ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE ETIOLOGICAL AGENTS.  
AU JOSEPH P G; JEE T L; SIVANANDAN S P; OMAR J B; COTTEW G S; YEATS F  
CS VETERINARY RES. INST., P.O. BOX 369, 30740 IPOH, MALAYSIA.  
SO TROP BIOMED, (1988) 5 (2), 167-178.  
CODEN: TRBIEN.  
FS BA; OLD  
LA English

L42 ANSWER 24 OF 49 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 87:10991 PHIN  
DN P001333116  
DED 15 Sep 1987  
TI Multivalent calf respiratory disease **vaccines**  
SO Animal-Pharm (1987) No. 138 p19  
DT Newsletter  
FS BRIEF

L42 ANSWER 25 OF 49 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 6  
AN 88:18571 AGRICOLA  
DN IND87082380  
TI Protection against respiratory disease in calves induced by **vaccines** containing respiratory syncytial virus, parainfluenza type 3 virus, *Mycoplasma bovis* and *M. dispar*.  
AU Howard, C.J.; Stott, E.J.; Thomas, L.H.; Gourlay, R.N.; Taylor, G.  
AV DNAL (41.8 V641)  
SO The Veterinary record, Oct 17, 1987. Vol. 121, No. 16. p. 372-376  
Publisher: London : British Veterinary Association.  
CODEN: VETRAX; ISSN: 0042-4900  
NTE Includes references.  
DT Article  
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LA English

L42 ANSWER 26 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB A s.c. quadrivalent **vaccine** containing the killed antigens of RS-virus, parainfluenza-3 virus, *Mycoplasma bovis* and

*M. dispar* in an oil adjuvant was tested against naturally occurring calf respiratory disease in a field trial. 27% of controls required treatment for respiratory diseases compared with 16.3% of **vaccinees**, indicating a **vaccine** induced protection rate of 40%. During a RS-virus infection outbreak a 69% protection rate was recorded. Vaccination had no effect on the incidence of mucosal disease, IBR outbreaks. *M. bovirhinis*, *Ureaplasma diversum*, *Bac. catarrhalis*, *Corynebact. pyogenes* and *Pasteurella haemolytica* were isolated from control and vaccinated cattle. No adverse reactions to the **vaccine** were recorded.

AN 1987-63783 VETU M T  
TI Field Trial of a Quadrivalent **Vaccine** against Calf Respiratory Disease.  
AU Stott E J; Thomas L H; Howard C J; Gourley R N  
LO Compton, U.K.  
SO Vet.Rec. (121, No. 15, 342-47, 1987) 1 Fig. 6 Tab. 40 Ref. (JLC)  
CODEN: VETRAX  
AV Agricultural and Food Research Council Institute for Animal Disease Research, Compton Laboratory, Compton, Berkshire RG16 0NN, England.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 27 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AN 1987:449878 BIOSIS  
DN BR33:98449  
TI **VACCINES** FOR RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN CATTLE.  
AU PETERS A R  
CS MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION, QUEENSWAY HOUSE, BLETCHLEY, UK.  
SO Vaccine, (1987) 5 (3), 164.  
CODEN: VACCDE. ISSN: 0264-410X.  
FS BR; OLD  
LA English

L42 ANSWER 28 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AB 4 Cows were vaccinated with formalin killed **Mycoplasma bovis** 5 times at 2 wk intervals: 3 times s.c. in Freund's complete adjuvant, and 2 times with *M. bovis* alone in 2/4 quarters by intramammary infusion. Vaccination resulted in markedly increased *M. bovis*-specific, serum IgM1, IgG and IgG2, reactivity. Challenge with live *M. bovis* by intramammary infusion resulted in high specific serum IgM, IgG1 and IgG2 reactivity and a IgA response in vaccine and control cows. Whey from quarters on vaccinated cows had elevated, specific IgG1 reactivity at challenge. Challenge resulted in high antibody levels of all isotypes in the 2 quarters which were challenged, but highly elevated reactivities in unchallenged quarters occurred only with IgG and IgG2.

AN 1987-61653 VETU M  
TI Experimental Intramammary Inoculation with **Mycoplasma bovis** in Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Cows: Effect on Local and Systemic Antibody Response.  
AU Boothby J T; Jasper D E; Thomas C B  
LO Davis, Cal., USA  
SO Can.J.Vet.Res. (51, No. 1, 121-25, 1987) 2 Fig. 25 Ref. (JLC)  
AV Department of Biological Sciences, School of Science, San Jose State University, San Jose, California 95192, U.S.A.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 29 OF 49 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 86:1987 PHIN  
DN P00008707  
DED 19 Sep 1986

TI New developments in cattle disease treatments discussed in Dublin  
SO Animal-pharm (1986) No. 113 p15  
DT Newsletter  
FS FULL

L42 ANSWER 30 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB 4/8 Cows in late lactation, were vaccinated by s.c. and intramammary injection with killed **Mycoplasma bovis** with Freund's complete adjuvant (FCA). Each cow was subsequently challenged by intramammary infusion with live *M. bovis*, into 2/4 quarters. Vaccination reduced the duration of infection in challenged quarters, and decreased the rate of infection in unchallenged quarters. However, recovered quarters still had elevated California Mastitis Test (CMT) scores and decreased milk production. Skin hypersensitivity was evident after vaccination and challenge.

AN 1986-62260 VETU M N S  
TI Experimental Intramammary Inoculation with Mycoplasma bovis in Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Cows: Effect on Milk Production and Milk Quality.  
AU Boothby J T; Jasper D E; Thomas C B  
LO Davis, Cal., USA  
SO Can.J.Vet.Res. (50, No. 2, 200-04, 1986) 2 Fig. 1 Tab. 25 Ref. (ER)  
AV Department of Biological Sciences, School of Science, San Jose State University, San Jose, California 95018, U.S.A.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 31 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB A multivalent, inactivated **vaccine** against **Mycoplasma bovis**, *M. dispar*, parainfluenza type 3 virus and respiratory syncytial virus was found to be safe and effective against both non-fatal and fatal respiratory disease in calves. (congress abstract).  
AN 1986-63191 VETU T M  
TI Successful Vaccination against Calf Respiratory Disease: Research Experience.  
AU Stott E J  
LO Compton, U.K.  
SO Vet.Rec. (119, No. 9, 1986)  
CODEN: VETRAX  
AV AFRC Institute for Research on Animal Diseases, Compton, Berks, England.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 32 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB Cows vaccinated s.c. with formalin-killed **Mycoplasma bovis** protein in Freund's complete adjuvant followed by intramammary infusion of the **vaccine** showed an adverse cellular inflammatory response in quarters challenged with live *M. bovis*. There was little or no difference in number of infected quarters on vaccinated and control cows.  
AN 1986-62276 VETU M  
TI Experimental Intramammary Inoculation with **Mycoplasma bovis** in Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Cows: Effect on the Mycoplasmal Infection and Cellular Inflammatory Response.  
AU Boothby J T; Jasper D E; Thomas C B  
LO Davis, Cal., USA  
SO Cornell Vet. (76, No. 2, 188-97, 1986) 2 Fig. 20 Ref. (CLW)  
CODEN: COVEAZ  
AV Department of Biological Sciences, School of Science, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 95192, U.S.A.  
LA English  
DT Journal

FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 33 OF 49 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 7  
AN 87:80856 AGRICOLA  
DN IND87051475  
TI Detection of **mycoplasma bovis** contaminating live virus vaccines.  
Zum Nachweis von **Mycoplasma bovis** als Kontaminante in Viruslebendimpfstoffen.  
AU Polster, U.  
AV DNAL (41.8 EX7)  
SO Archiv fur experimentelle Veterinarmedizin, 1986. Vol. 40, No. 1. p. 147-150  
Publisher: Leipzig, E. Ger. : S. Hirzel.  
CODEN: AXVMAW; ISSN: 0003-9055  
NTE Includes references.  
DT Article  
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LA German  
SL English; Russian

L42 ANSWER 34 OF 49 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA  
AN 86:40797 LIFESCI  
TI Detection of **Mycoplasma bovis** contaminating live virus vaccines.  
Zum Nachweis von **Mycoplasma bovis** als Kontaminante in Viruslebendimpfstoffen  
CS Friedrich-Loeffler-Inst. Tierseuchenforsch. Insel Riems, Akad. Landwirtschaftswiss. DDR, Insel Riems, GDR  
SO ARCH. EXP. VETERINAERMED., (1986) vol. 40, no. 1, pp. 147-150.  
DT Journal  
FS J; A  
LA German

L42 ANSWER 35 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AN 1984:155828 BIOSIS  
DN BR27:72320  
TI HUMORAL AND CELL MEDIATED RESISTANCE MECHANISMS OF CATTLE.  
AU WILKIE B N  
CS DEP. OF VET. MICROBIOL. AND IMMUNOL., ONTARIO VET. COLL., UNIV. OF GUELPH, GUELPH, ONT., CANADA N1G 2W1.  
SO LOAN, R. W. (ED.). BOVINE RESPIRATORY DISEASE: A SYMPOSIUM; AMARILLO, TEX., USA, SEPT. 7, 1983. XVIII+520P. TEXAS A AND M UNIVERSITY PRESS: COLLEGE STATION, TEX., USA. ILLUS. (1984) 0 (0), P102-142.  
ISBN: 0-89096-187-5.  
FS BR; OLD  
LA English

L42 ANSWER 36 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The possibility of immunizing cattle against bovine respiratory disease (BRD) is discussed with reference to IBR virus, parainfluenza virus type 3 (PI-3), respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), **Mycoplasma bovis**, Haemophilus somnus, and Pasteurella haemolytica. (congress).  
AN 1984-61645 VETU M T  
TI Is Immunization Against Bovine Respiratory Disease Possible. (Question).  
AU Wilkie B N  
LO Guelph, Ont., Can.  
SO Can.Vet.J. (25, No. 1, 48-50, 1984) 26 Ref  
CODEN: CNVJA9  
AV Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Immunology, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1, Canada.  
LA English  
DT Journal

FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 37 OF 49 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 83:8484 PHIN  
DN P00001688  
DED 16 Dec 1983  
TI Food research top priority for future, says AFRC  
SO Animal-pharm (1983) No. 46 p1  
DT Newsletter  
FS BRIEF

L42 ANSWER 38 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AB The prevalence of mycoplasmas in the eyes, nose, and bronchioalveolar region (BAR) were determined in healthy calves, and the level of local and systemic immune recognition present in calves infected with *M. bovis* was assessed. Some calves were vaccinated with a formolized *M. bovis* **vaccine** in Freund's complete adjuvant, and others were vaccinated i.m. and s.c. with 500 ug protein from a formolized *M. bovis* culture at wk 2, s.c. with 500 ug of *M. bovis* protein at wk 6, and intranasally and intracheally with 1.5 mg of *M. bovis* protein at wk 8 and 9.  
AN 1983-62423 VETU M  
TI Prevalence of Mycoplasmas and Immune Responses to **Mycoplasma bovis** in Feedlot Calves.  
AU Boothby J T; Jasper D E; Zinkl J G; Thomas C B; Dellinger J D  
LO Davis, Cal., USA  
SO Am.J.Vet.Res. (44, No. 5, 831-38, 1983) 1 Fig. 5 Tab. 50 Ref  
CODEN: AJVRAH  
AV Department of Clinical Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, U.S.A.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 39 OF 49 AGRICOLA

AN 84:107159 AGRICOLA  
DN IND84084480  
TI What's new in bovine respiratory disease (BRD) [**Mycoplasma bovis** and *Pasteurella haemolytica*, **vaccines**].  
AU Thomas, L.H.  
AV DNAL (SF961.B71)  
SO British Cattle Veterinary Association proceedings., 1982/1983 p. 171-179  
Publisher: [Cheshire] : The Association.  
NTE Includes references.  
DT Article  
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LA English

L42 ANSWER 40 OF 49 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA

AB This communication reports the results of experiments to study the immune responses of calves to killed *M. dispar* and *M. bovis* with a view to controlling infections by vaccination. Two serological tests were selected to monitor the antibody responses of calves; the single radial haemolysis test, which as used here would detect bovine IgM and IgG1 but not IgG2, and an ELISA to measure the other major Ig subclass IgG2 as well as IgG1. As IgA antibody is unlikely to be synthesized following subcutaneous injections of killed mycoplasma it was not measured.  
AN 83:1991 LIFESCI  
TI Immune response of calves following the inoculation of *Mycoplasma dispar* and **Mycoplasma bovis**.  
AU Howard, C.J.; Gourlay, R.N.  
CS Agric. Res. Council, Inst. Res. Anim. Dis., Compton, Newbury, Berkshire RG16 0NN, UK  
SO VET. MICROBIOL., (1983) vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 45-57.

DT Journal  
FS F; J  
LA English  
SL English

L42 ANSWER 41 OF 49 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The animal health status and methods of disease control used in Great Britain are described. Those diseases discussed include FMD, anthrax, classical swine fever, African swine fever, fowl plague, Newcastle disease, rabies, tuberculosis, Teschen disease, swine vesicular disease, brucellosis, sheep scab mastitis, Warble fly, trichinosis, enzootic bovine leukosis, Anjeszky's disease and maedi/visna.

AN 1983-60039 VETU M Z T  
TI The Sanitary Position and Methods of Control Used in Great Britain.  
AU ---  
LO U.K.  
SO Bull.Off.Int.Epizoot. (93, No. 9-10, 1265-75, 1981) 2 Tab  
CODEN: OTEBA6  
AV No reprint address.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L42 ANSWER 42 OF 49 VETB COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AN 1981-61093 VETB M T  
TI SYNOVIAL IMMUNOGLOBULIN AND ANTIBODY IN VACCINATED AND NONVACCINATED CALVES CHALLENGED WITH **MYCOPLASMA BOVIS**.  
AU CHIMA J C  
LO GUELPH, ONT., CAN.  
SO CAN.J.COMP.MED. (45, NO.1, 92-96, 1981)  
LA English  
DT Journal

L42 ANSWER 43 OF 49 VETB COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AN 1981-63423 VETB M T  
TI DETECTION OF **MYCOPLASMA BOVIS** SPECIFIC IGG IN BOVINE SERUM BY ENZYME-LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY.  
AU BOOTHBY J T; JASPER D E; ROLLINS M H; THOMAS C B  
LO DAVIS, CAL., USA.  
SO AM.J.VET.RES. (42, NO.7, 1242-47, 1981)  
LA English  
DT Journal

L42 ANSWER 44 OF 49 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 8  
AN 80:125630 AGRICOLA  
DN IND80103794  
TI Immunoprophylaxis of experimental **Mycoplasma bovis** arthritis in calves. Protective efficacy of live organisms and formalinized **vaccines**.  
AU Chima, J.C.; Wilkie, B.N.; Ruhnke, H.L.; Truscott, R.B.; Curtis, R.A.  
AV DNAL (SF601.V44)  
SO Veterinary microbiology., June 1980 Vol. 5, No. 2. p. 113-122  
Publisher: Amsterdam, Elsevier Scientific.  
ISSN: 0378-1135  
NTE 25 ref.  
DT Article  
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LA English

L42 ANSWER 45 OF 49 VETB COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AN 1980-61643 VETB M T  
TI IMMUNITY TO **MYCOPLASMA BOVIS** INFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT OF CALVES.  
AU HOWARD C J; GOURLAY R N; TAYLOR G

LO NEWBURY, U.K.  
SO RES.VET.SCI. (28, NO.2, 242-49, 1980)  
LA English  
DT Journal

L42 ANSWER 46 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AN 1979:21060 BIOSIS  
DN BR16:21060  
TI IMMUNO PROPHYLAXIS OF EXPERIMENTAL **MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS**  
ARTHRITIS IN CALVES THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF LIVE AND FORMALINIZED  
VACCINES.  
AU CHIMA J C; WILKIE B N; RUHNKE H L; TRUSCOTT R B; CURTIS R A  
SO Zentralbl. Bakteriol., Parasitenkd., Infektionskrankh. Hyg., Abt. 1:  
Orig., Reihe A, (1978) 241 (2), 247-248.  
CODEN: ZMMPAO. ISSN: 0300-9688.  
DT Conference  
FS BR; OLD  
LA Unavailable

L42 ANSWER 47 OF 49 VETB COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AN 1978-62267 VETB M T  
TI L ARTHRITE A MYCOPLASMES DES BOVINS EN BELGIQUE. PREMIERS CAS CLINIQUES.  
AU CZAPLIKI G; HALEN P; MEULEMANS G  
LO LIEGE AND BRUSSELS, BELG.  
SO ANN.MED.VET. (122, NO.1, 29-32, 1978)  
DT Journal

L42 ANSWER 48 OF 49 VETB COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AN 1977-62677 VETB M T  
TI THE IMMUNE RESPONSE OF CALVES GIVEN **MYCOPLASMA BOVIS**  
ANTIGENS.  
AU CARROLL E J; BENNETT R H; ROLLINS M; JASPER D E  
LO DAVIS, CAL., USA.  
SO CAN.J.COMP.MED. (41, NO.3, 279-86, 1977)  
LA English  
DT Journal

L42 ANSWER 49 OF 49 VETB COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AN 1978-63810 VETB M S T  
TI IMMUNOPROPHYLAXIS OF EXPERIMENTAL **MYCOPLASMA BOVIS**  
ARTHRITIS IN CALVES. THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF LIVE AND FORMALINIZED  
VACCINES.  
AU CHIMA J C; WILKIE B N; RUHNKE H L; TRUSCOTT R B; CURTIS R A  
LO VOM, NIGERIA.  
SO ZBL.BAKTERIOL.PARASITENK.INFEKTIONSKR.HYG.  
DT Journal

=>

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI  
AB The first issue (dated July 1976, but received February 1977) contains nine articles, all in English, which deal with **immunization** of turkeys against pasteurellosis; mycoplasmal pneumonia in swine; *Mycoplasma agalactiae* in the udder of goats; properties of *Mycoplasma agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*; immune response to equine infectious anaemia; immunity of foals to arteritis virus; rotavirus associated with diarrhoea in piglets; replication of bovine coronavirus; antigenic potency of cultures of foot and mouth disease virus. The editor, Dr. E. French, is at the CSIRO Animal Health Research Laboratory, Parkville, Victoria, Australia. For a quarterly journal it seems enormously expensive, amounting to about pounds-sterling 7.50 for each issue, although the quality of production is high.

AN 77:115175 CABA  
DN 772281426  
TI Veterinary microbiology, volume 1, number 1  
AU French, E.; French, E. [EDITOR]  
SO Veterinary microbiology, volume 1, number 1, (1976) pp. 91.  
Publisher: Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company. Amsterdam  
Price: Dfl 115; \$ 45.95.  
CY Netherlands Antilles  
DT Miscellaneous  
LA English

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI  
AB 3 serologically-related strains of *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* of bovine mastitis origin were **injected** intramuscularly and subcutaneously into rabbits according to various **immunization** schedules. No growth-inhibiting antibodies were found to any of the 3 organisms, but significant indirect haemagglutination (IHA) titres were found at 1 wk in all rabbits to each organism, regardless of the strain used for **immunization**. Peak IHA titres occurred at 4 wk in 4 rabbits and by the 6th wk in the remaining 2, then rapidly declined in spite of subsequent intravenous booster **injections**. In gel diffusion tests, faint precipitin lines to the homologous organism were seen in sera from the 1st wk. No more than 4 precipitin lines to any organism were found in high-titre sera, and the number and density of these lines decreased in parallel with the subsequent decline in IHA titre. At least 1 line of identity was demonstrated between the organisms in high-titre sera.

AN 76:23149 CABA  
DN 760428493  
TI The immune response of rabbits to 3 strains of *Mycoplasma agalactiae* var. *bovis* isolated from mastitic bovine udders  
AU Carroll, E. J.; Rollins, M.; Jasper, D. E.  
CS Dep. of Clinical Path., School of Vet. Med., Univ. of California, Davis, California 95616, USA.  
SO Cornell Veterinarian, (1976) Vol. 66, No. 2, pp. 143-151. 13 ref.  
ISSN: 0010-8901  
DT Journal  
LA English

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.  
AB ***Mycoplasma agalactiae* subsp. *bovis***  
strain Iowa 1136 was isolated from synovial fluids of a clinical case of arthritis in cattle on pasture in Iowa. When given to calves and cows by intra articular or intravenous **injection**, it caused severe and persistent joint infections with fever, lameness, and swelling of the affected joints, plus synovitis, tendonitis, and fibrinous purulent synovial fluids of high protein content. Intramammary administration of the organism caused severe mastitis. Calves nursed by the cows developed severe mycoplasmal arthritis.

AN 77014224 EMBASE  
DN 1977014224

TI Naturally occurring and experimentally induced mycoplasmal arthritis of cattle.  
AU Stalheim O.H.V.; Page L.A.  
CS Nat. Anim. Dis. Cent., North Cent. Reg., ARS, US Dept. Agric., Ames, Ia.  
50010, United States  
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (1975) 2/3 (165-168).  
CODEN: JCMIDW  
DT Journal  
FS 037 Drug Literature Index  
004 Microbiology  
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism  
LA English

L24 ANSWER 4 OF 4 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA  
AB The enzyme-like immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was optimized for detection of *M. bovis* -specific IgG in bovine serum. The test is rapid, reproducible, convenient, and sensitive. With this assay, the serum from naturally infected and **immunized** calves demonstrated the presence of antibodies early in infection and rapid increase in titers during the infection. Cross-reactivity of bovine serum with mycoplasma antigens of bovine, caprine, avian, and environmental sources was tested with this assay system. Cross-reaction was measurable in all instances, with the strongest reaction measured between *M. bovis* and *M. agalactiae*.  
AN 81:14100 LIFESCI  
TI Detection of Mycoplasma bovis Specific IgG in Bovine Serum by Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay.  
AU Boothby, J.T.; Jasper, D.E.; Rollins, M.H.; Thomas, C.B.  
CS Dept. Clin. Pathol., Sch. Vet. Med., Univ California, Davis, CA 95616, USA  
SO AM. J. VET. RES., (1981) vol. 42, no. 7, pp. 1242-1247.  
DT Journal  
FS J; A; F  
LA English  
SL English

=>

39 ANSWER 1 OF 57 AGRICOLA

AB Dry cow therapy and a *Propionibacterium acnes* product were evaluated in four commercial herds with low SCC. Cows were randomly assigned within herds to treatment groups of approximately 90 cows receiving dry cow therapy, *P. acnes*, dry cow therapy plus *P. acnes*, or no treatment in a factorial arrangement. Each lactating quarter of cows that received dry cow therapy was infused via the teat duct with 300 mg of cephaprin at drying off. Cows that received *P. acnes* were infused intravenously with .4 mg of killed *P. acnes* at drying off, 7 to 10 d prepartum, and within 7 d after calving. A second prepartum **injection** of *P. acnes* immunostimulator was administered to cows that did not calve within 10 d after the first prepartum **injection**. Dry cow therapy enhanced bacteriological cures of IMI by *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Corynebacterium bovis* at drying off. Dry cow therapy reduced incidence of new IMI by environmental streptococci and *C. bovis* that originated during the dry period. Cows treated with *P. acnes* alone had a greater incidence of new IMI by Gram-negative bacilli originating during the dry period than did cows in the other treatment groups. Incidence of clinical **mastitis** at calving was greater for cows receiving no treatment than for cows receiving dry cow therapy, *P. acnes*, or dry cow therapy plus *P. acnes*.

AN 95:8239 AGRICOLA

DN IND20441886

TI Efficacy of dry cow therapy and a *Propionibacterium acnes* product in herds with low somatic cell count.

AU Hogan, J.S.; Smith, K.L.; Todhunter, D.A.; Schoenberger, P.S.; Dinsmore, R.P.; Canttell, M.B.; Gabel, C.S.

CS The Ohio State University, Wooster.

AV DNAL (44.8 J822)

SO Journal of dairy science, Nov 1994. Vol. 77, No. 11. p. 3331-3337  
Publisher: Champaign, Ill. : American Dairy Science Association.  
CODEN: JDSCAE; ISSN: 0022-0302

NTE Includes references

CY Illinois; United States

DT Article

FS U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension

LA English

L39 ANSWER 2 OF 57 AGRICOLA

AN 88:98460 AGRICOLA

DN IND88031683

TI Immune responses to *Mycoplasma bovis* **vaccination** and experimental infection in the bovine mammary gland.

AU Boothby, J.T.; Schore, C.E.; Jasper, D.E.; Osburn, B.I.; Thomas, C.B.

AV DNAL (SF601.C24)

SO Canadian journal of veterinary research = Revue canadienne de recherche veterinaire, July 1988. Vol. 52, No. 3. p. 355-359.  
Publisher: Ottawa : Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.  
ISSN: 0830-9000

NTE Includes references.

DT Article

FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO

LA English

SL French

L39 ANSWER 3 OF 57 AGRICOLA

AN 87:67109 AGRICOLA

DN IND87042070

TI Experimental intramammary inoculation with *Mycoplasma bovis* in **vaccinated** and unvaccinated cows: effect on milk production and milk quality.

AU Boothby, J.T.; Jasper, D.E.; Thomas, C.B.

AV DNAL (SF601.C24)

SO Canadian journal of veterinary research = Revue canadienne de recherche

veterinaire, Apr 1986. Vol. 50, No. 2. p. 200-204  
Publisher: Ottawa : Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.  
ISSN: 0830-9000

NTE Includes references.  
DT Article  
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LA English  
SL French

L39 ANSWER 4 OF 57 AGRICOLA  
AN 87:58324 AGRICOLA  
DN IND87033166  
TI Experimental intramammary inoculation with **Mycoplasma bovis** in **vaccinated** and unvaccinated cows: effect on local and systemic antibody response.  
AU Boothby, J.T.; Jasper, D.E.; Thomas, C.B.  
AV DNAL (SF601.C24)  
SO Canadian journal of veterinary research = Revue canadienne de recherche veterinaire, Jan 1987. Vol. 51, No. 1. p. 121-125  
Publisher: Ottawa : Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.  
ISSN: 0830-9000

NTE Includes references.  
DT Article  
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LA English  
SL French

L39 ANSWER 5 OF 57 AGRICOLA  
AN 87:43414 AGRICOLA  
DN IND87022508  
TI Experimental intramammary inoculation with **Mycoplasma bovis** in **vaccinated** and unvaccinated cows: effect on the mycoplasmal infection and cellular inflammatory response.  
AU Boothby, J.T.; Jasper, D.E.; Thomas, C.B.  
AV DNAL (41.8 C81)  
SO Cornell veterinarian, Apr 1986. Vol. 76, No. 2. p. 188-197  
Publisher: Ithaca, N.Y. : Cornell Veterinarian, Inc.  
CODEN: COVEAZ; ISSN: 0010-8901

NTE Includes references.  
DT Article  
FS U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension  
LA English

L39 ANSWER 6 OF 57 AGRICOLA  
AN 86:91832 AGRICOLA  
DN IND86067535  
TI Tuberculin elicited cellular immune response in the lactating bovine mammary gland **vaccinated** intramammarily with **Mycobacterium bovis**.  
AU Nickerson, S.C.; Nonnecke, B.J.  
AV DNAL (SF757.2.V38)  
SO Veterinary immunology and immunopathology, Sept 1986. Vol. 13, No. 1/2. p. 39-50 ill  
Publisher: Amsterdam : Elsevier Science Publishers B.V.  
ISSN: 0165-2427

NTE Includes references.  
DT Article  
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LA English

L39 ANSWER 7 OF 57 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA  
AB This study characterized the immune responses in four **vaccinated** and four control cows in response to **vaccination** and experimental intramammary inoculation with **Mycoplasma bovis**.

Specific antibody responses occurred in serum and milk in response to **vaccination** and experimental infection. Lymphocytes from peripheral blood, but not from the mammary gland of **vaccinated** cows had increased responsiveness to mitogens. No lymphocytes tested were responsive to *M. bovis* antigen. Both **vaccination** and experimental infection resulted in skin test reactivity. These results imply that **vaccination** results in immune responses which may alter the course of experimental *M. bovis* **mastitis**, but may contribute to cellular inflammation.

AN 88:108320 LIFESCI  
TI Immune responses to *Mycoplasma bovis* **vaccination** and experimental infection in the bovine mammary gland.  
AU Boothby, J.T.; Schore, C.E.; Jasper, D.E.; Osburn, B.I.; Thomas, C.B.  
CS Dep. Biol. Sci., Sch. Sci., San Jose State Univ., San Jose, CA 95192, USA  
SO CAN. J. VET. RES./REV. CAN. RECH. VET., (1988) vol. 52, no. 3, pp. 355-359.  
DT Journal  
FS J; F  
LA English  
SL English; French

L39 ANSWER 8 OF 57 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA  
AB This study characterized the immune responses in four **vaccinated** and four control cows in response to **vaccination** and experimental intramammary inoculation with *Mycoplasma bovis*. Specific antibody responses occurred in serum and milk in response to **vaccination** and experimental infection. Lymphocytes from peripheral blood, but not from the mammary gland of **vaccinated** cows had increased responsiveness to mitogens. No lymphocytes tested were responsive to *M. bovis* antigen. Both **vaccination** and experimental infection resulted in skin test reactivity. These results imply that **vaccination** results in immune responses which may alter the course of experimental *M. bovis* **mastitis**, but may contribute to cellular inflammation.

AN 88:39268 LIFESCI  
TI Immune responses to *Mycoplasma bovis* **vaccination** and experimental infection in the bovine mammary gland.  
AU Boothby, J.T.; Schore, C.E.; Jasper, D.E.; Osburn, B.I.; Thomas, C.B.  
CS Dep. Pathobiol., Sch. Vet. Med., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, USA  
SO CAN. J. VET. RES., (1988) vol. 52, no. 3, pp. 355-359.  
DT Journal  
FS J; F  
LA English  
SL English; French

L39 ANSWER 9 OF 57 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA  
AB The effect of **vaccination** on mycoplasmal infection and the cellular inflammatory response was evaluated in 4 **vaccinated** and 4 control cows experimentally challenged in 2 of 4 quarters with live *M. bovis*. In unchallenged quarters during the first three weeks after experimental challenge exposure, 6 of 8 quarters on control cows, and 7 of 8 quarters on **vaccinated** cows became infected with low numbers (10 super(2)-10 super(4) cfu/ml) of *M. bovis*. During the same period all challenge-infused quarters on both control and **vaccinated** animals became infected with high numbers (10 super(9) cfu/ml) of *M. bovis*. This study indicates that the course of experimental *M. bovis* **mastitis** can be affected by **vaccination**, and that **vaccination** results in an adverse cellular inflammatory response in challenged quarters.

AN 86:8124 LIFESCI  
TI Experimental intramammary inoculation with *Mycoplasma bovis* in **vaccinated** and unvaccinated cows: Effect on the mycoplasmal infection and cellular inflammatory response.  
AU Boothby, J.T.; Jasper, D.E.; Thomas, C.B.

CS Dep. Biol. Sci., Sch. Sci., San Jose State Univ., San Jose, CA 95192, USA  
SO CORNELL VET., (1986) vol. 76, no. 2, pp. 188-197.  
DT Journal  
FS J; F  
LA English  
SL English

L39 ANSWER 10 OF 57 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AB Dry cow therapy and a *Propionibacterium acnes* product were evaluated in four commercial herds with low SCC. Cows were randomly assigned within herds to treatment groups of approximately 90 cows receiving dry cow therapy, *P. acnes*, dry cow therapy plus *P. acnes*, or no treatment in a factorial arrangement. Each lactating quarter of cows that received dry cow therapy was infused via the teat duct with 300 mg of cephaprin at drying off. Cows that received *P. acnes* were infused intravenously with .4 mg of killed *P. acnes* at drying off, 7 to 10 d prepartum, and within 7 d after calving. A second prepartum **injection** of *P. acnes* immunostimulator was administered to cows that did not calve within 10 d after the first prepartum **injection**. Dry cow therapy enhanced bacteriological cures of IMI by *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Corynebacterium bovis* at drying off. Dry cow therapy reduced incidence of new IMI by environmental streptococci and *C. bovis* that originated during the dry period. Cows treated with *P. acnes* alone had a greater incidence of new IMI by Gram-negative bacilli originating during the dry period than did cows in the other treatment groups. Incidence of clinical **mastitis** at calving was greater for cows receiving no treatment than for cows receiving dry cow therapy, *P. acnes*, or dry cow therapy plus *P. acnes*.

AN 1995:165847 BIOSIS  
DN PREV199598180147  
TI Efficacy of dry cow therapy and a *Propionibacterium acnes* product in herds with low somatic cell count.  
AU Hogan, J. S. (1); Smith, K. L. (1); Todhunter, D. A. (1); Schoenberger, P. S. (1); Dinsmore, R. P.; Canttell, M. B.; Gabel, C. S.  
CS (1) Dep. Dairy Sci., The Ohio State Univ., Ohio Agric. Res. Dev. Cent., Wooster, OH 44691 USA  
SO Journal of Dairy Science, (1994) Vol. 77, No. 11, pp. 3331-3337.  
ISSN: 0022-0302.  
DT Article  
LA English

L39 ANSWER 11 OF 57 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AB This study characterized the immune responses in four **vaccinated** and four control cows in response to **vaccination** and experimental intramammary inoculation with *Mycoplasma bovis*. Specific antibody responses occurred in serum and milk in response to **vaccination** and experimental infection. Lymphocytes from peripheral blood, but not from the mammary gland of **vaccinated** cows had increased responsiveness to mitogens. No lymphocytes tested were responsive to *M. bovis* antigen. Both **vaccination** and experimental infection resulted in skin test reactivity. These results imply that **vaccination** results in immune responses which may alter the course of experimental *M. bovis* **mastitis**, but may contribute to cellular inflammation.

AN 1988:397211 BIOSIS  
DN BA86:69850  
TI IMMUNE RESPONSES TO MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS VACCINATION AND EXPERIMENTAL INFECTION IN THE BOVINE MAMMARY GLAND.  
AU BOOTHBY J T; SCHORE C E; JASPER D E; OSBURN B I; THOMAS C B  
CS DEP. BIOL. SCI., SCH. SCI., SAN JOSE STATE UNIV., SAN JOSE, CALIF. 95192.  
SO CAN J VET RES, (1988) 52 (3), 355-359.  
CODEN: CJVRE9. ISSN: 0830-9000.  
FS BA; OLD  
LA English

L39 ANSWER 12 OF 57 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB The effect of **vaccination** on milk production was evaluated in **vaccinated** and control cows experimentally challenged in two of four quarters with live *Mycoplasma bovis*. During the first three weeks after experimental challenge, six of eight unchallenged quarters on **vaccinated** cows and seven of eight unchallenged quarters on control cows became infected. Most of these quarters secreted normal milk, with negative California **Mastitis** Test scores and maintained normal milk production throughout most of the study (although some quarters on control cows remained infected). All challenged quarters became infected, had strong California Mastitis Test reactions, and had a drastic (> 85%) loss in milk production. Thereafter, four of eight challenged quarters on control cows remained infected, had mostly positive California **Mastitis** Test scores, produced mostly normal-appearing milk, and recovered some productive capabilities. By the end of the study no *M. bovis* could be recovered from challenged quarters on **vaccinated** cows and the milk appeared mostly normal. The California **Mastitis** Test scores on these quarters, however, remained elevated and milk production remained very low.

AN 1987:274261 BIOSIS

DN BA84:15300

TI EXPERIMENTAL INTRAMAMMARY INOCULATION WITH MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS IN VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED COWS EFFECT ON MILK PRODUCTION AND MILK QUALITY.

AU BOOTHBY J T; JASPER D F; THOMAS C B

CS DEP. BIOL. SCI., SCH. SCI., SAN JOSE STATE UNIV., SAN JOSE, CALIF. 95018.

SO CAN J VET RES, (1986 (RECD 1987)) 50 (2), 200-204.

CODEN: CJVRE9. ISSN: 0830-9000.

FS BA; OLD

LA English

L39 ANSWER 13 OF 57 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB The effect of **vaccination** on mycoplasmal infection and the cellular inflammatory response was evaluated in 4 **vaccinated** and 4 control cows experimentally challenged in 2 of 4 quarters with live *Mycoplasma bovis*. In unchallenged quarters during the first three weeks after experimental challenge exposure, 6 of 8 quarters on control cows, and 7 of 8 quarters on **vaccinated** cows became infected with low numbers (102-104 cfu/ml) of *M. bovis*. During the same period all challenge-infused quarters on both control and **vaccinated** animals became infected with high numbers (109 cfu/ml) of *M. bovis*. Thereafter, all quarters on **vaccinated** cows became culture-negative for *M. bovis*, while 2 of 8 unchallenged quarters, and 4 of 8 challenged quarters on 3 of 4 control cows remained infected. A cellular inflammatory response as measured by the California **Mastitis** Test accompanied the experimental infection in proportion to the infection level except in challenged quarters on **vaccinated** cows after the first three weeks post challenge in which the cellular inflammatory response remained high despite the advent of negative *M. bovis* culture results. This study indicates that the course of experimental *M. bovis* **mastitis** can be affected by **vaccination**, and that **vaccination** results in an adverse cellular inflammatory response in challenged quarters.

AN 1986:239374 BIOSIS

DN BA82:3878

TI EXPERIMENTAL INTRAMAMMARY INOCULATION WITH MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS IN VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED COWS EFFECT ON THE MYCOPLASMAL INFECTION AND CELLULAR INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE.

AU BOOTHBY J T; JASPER D E; THOMAS C B

CS DEPARTMENT OF PATHOBIOLOGY, SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON, MADISON, WIS. 53706.

SO CORNELL VET, (1986) 76 (2), 188-197.

CODEN: COVEAZ. ISSN: 0010-8901.

FS BA; OLD  
LA English

L39 ANSWER 14 OF 57 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AB I.m. **injections** of 200 IU of ACTH for 4 consecutive days failed to elicit detectable increases in the somatic cell content of milk [cow] from normal quarters despite large and sustained increases in the concentration of circulating leukocytes. Neither exercise nor stage of lactation had any detectable effect on the milk somatic cell response to ACTH. During midlactation (86 days in milk, 26 kg daily production), milk somatic cell counts for uninfected and *Corynebacterium bovis* -infected quarters averaged 28 and 77 .times. 10<sup>3</sup> cells/ml of milk, respectively, and during late lactation (302 days in milk, 5 kg daily production), 28 and 58 .times. 10<sup>3</sup> cells/ml of milk. Neither ACTH nor late lactation will increase the concentration of milk somatic cells in quarters free from **mastitis** pathogens. The use of the somatic cell concentration of milk as a criterion on which to assess milk quality is supported.

AN 1981:172732 BIOSIS  
DN BA71:42724

TI INFLUENCE OF EXERCISE AND STAGE OF LACTATION ON THE MILK SOMATIC CELL RESPONSE OF NORMAL QUARTERS TO ACTH.

AU PAAPE M M; SCHULTZE W D; MILLER R H; SMITH J W  
CS GENETICS AND MANAGEMENT LABORATORY, ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY AND GENETICS INSTITUTE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20705.

SO J FOOD PROT, (1979 (RECD 1980)) 42 (9), 719-723.  
CODEN: JFPRDR. ISSN: 0362-028X.

FS BA; OLD  
LA English

L39 ANSWER 15 OF 57 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AN 1979:117597 BIOSIS

DN BR17:57597

TI BOVINE **MASTITIS**.

AU MCDONALD J S  
SO J. Dairy Sci., (1979) 62 (1), 117-118.  
CODEN: JDSCAE. ISSN: 0022-0302.

FS BR; OLD  
LA Unavailable

L39 ANSWER 16 OF 57 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB In a study to develop and define a practical model of bovine **mastitis** caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*, induced infections were attempted in 203 bovine mammary glands of 41 cows, using 12 strains of *S. aureus*. Approximately 100 colony-forming units of *S. aureus* in saline solution were **injected** after milking and milk samples were collected daily from test glands for 14 days to monitor the progress of infections and inflammatory responses. Relationships were examined for cow-related factors and for various characteristics of the strains of *S. aureus* used to the development of a persistent intramammary infection. A dairy cow that was useful in this model was defined as follows: the 2nd-7th mo. in the 1st-5th lactation; producing milk from all mammary glands that contained less than 6 .times. 10<sup>5</sup> somatic cells/ml; and having mammary glands that were free of any primary **mastitis** pathogen, micrococci and *Corynebacterium bovis*. From the present study, it was not possible to define clearly a strain of *S. aureus* which would be useful in the model, but 5 strains of *S. aureus* were identified as being capable of producing persistent subacute infections with a high degree of repeatability.

AN 1978:172677 BIOSIS  
DN BA65:59677

TI INDUCED STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS IN THE BOVINE MAMMARY GLAND.

AU POSTLE D S; ROGUINSKY M; POUTREL B  
CS N.Y. STATE COLL. VET. MED., CORNELL UNIV., ITHACA, N.Y. 14853, USA.  
SO AM J VET RES, (1978) 39 (1), 29-36.  
CODEN: AJVRAH. ISSN: 0002-9645.  
FS BA; OLD  
LA English

L39 ANSWER 17 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB Outbreaks of *Mycoplasma bovis* polyarthritis are reported in lactating dairy cows in Northern Ireland related to importation of heifers from England or Europe. The condition responded to tylosin (Tylan 200, Elanco) if caught early, but not to sulfadiazine + trimethoprim (Norodine 24, Norbrook), lincomycin (Lincocin, Upjohn), amoxicillin (Clamoxyl, Pfizer) or i.m. oxytetracycline (Engemycin, Mycopharm).

AN 1999-63238 VETU  
TI Polyarthritis due to *Mycoplasma bovis* infection in adult dairy cattle in Northern Ireland.  
AU Henderson J P; Ball H J  
CS Northern-Ireland-Dep.Agr.  
LO Coneywarren; Belfast, U.K.  
SO Vet.Rec. (145, No. 13, 374-76, 1999) 1 Fig. 6 Ref.  
CODEN: VETRAX  
AV Veterinary Sciences Division, Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, 43 Beltany Road, Coneywarren, Omagh, County Tyrone, BT78 5NF, N.Ireland.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 18 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB Cattle with clinical *mastitis* were randomized to treatment with intramammary cefapirin or i.v. oxytetracycline (in severe cases) or supportive therapy with oxytocin and i.v. flunixin meglumine. Clinical isolates included *Corynebact. bovis*, environmental streptococci (ES) and coliform bacteria. Clinical cure rates for ES and coliform bacteria were higher in antibiotic treated cattle. The incidence of recurrence was lower in antibiotic treated cattle. It was concluded that extra-label use of antibiotics may reduce clinical *mastitis* duration and the number of clinical *mastitis* events/cow when *mastitis* is caused by environmental pathogens. (conference abstract).

AN 1997-63595 VETU  
TI Antibiotic regimen alters the outcome of clinical *mastitis* in dairy cows.  
AU Morin D E; Shanks R D; McCoy G C  
CS Univ.Illinois  
LO Urbana, Ill., USA  
SO J.Dairy Sci. (80, Suppl. 1, 225, 1997)  
CODEN: JDSCAE  
AV University of Illinois, Urbana, IL, U.S.A.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 19 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB Animal mycoplasmoses are reviewed. Animal hosts, pathogenicity, epidemiology, treatment, control and prevention are detailed. Mycoplasmas are sensitive to macrolide antibiotics, tetracyclines, quinolones and chloramphenicol but not to beta-lactams. Numerous vaccines have been developed against *Mycoplasma* spp. but their efficacy is disputed or imperfectly evaluated.  
AN 1997-62667 VETU  
TI Animal mycoplasmoses: a general introduction.

AU Nicolet J  
CS Univ.Berne-Inst.Vet.Bacteriol.  
LO Berne, Switz.  
SO Rev.Sci.Tech.Off.Int.Epizoot. (15, No. 4, 1233-40, 1997) 2 Tab. 6 Ref.  
AV Institute for Veterinary Bacteriology, University of Berne,  
Laenggass-Strasse 122, CH-3012 Berne, Switzerland.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 20 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB Dry cow therapy was administered to cattle as follows: (A) spiramycin + neomycin (Speciorlac, Rhodia-Merieux); (B) cloxacillin + ampicillin (Mastitis-Secado, Hoechst); (C) no therapy. In treatments A + B, 2 quarters received conventional **injections** into the teat cistern, 2 quarters were **injected** 2-3 mm into the teat canal. Before therapy each cow was milked out and its teats disinfected. Treatments A and B reduced the infection rate relative to control, but there was no difference between the 2 treatments. The rate of new infection was lower in treated cattle. The new infection rate was similar in quarters treated by the full and partial insertion techniques. The full insertion method removed teat keratin more effectively than the partial insertion method. Clinical isolates include Staph. aureus, Corynebact. bovis, Strept. agalactiae, S. uberis and E. coli. (conference paper).  
AN 1996-61643 VETU  
TI Effects of method of drug administration on efficiency of dry-cow therapy and on teat canal keratin.  
AU Kruze J; Chavarry M  
CS Univ.Chile-Austral  
LO Valdivia, Chile  
SO Proc.Int.Mastitis Seminar (3 Meet., Pt. 2, S5, 130-31, 1995) 5 Ref.  
AV Universidad Austral de Chile, Microbiology Department, Mastitis Laboratory, P.O. Box 167, Valdivia, Chile.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 21 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The effects of a Gram-negative core antigen vaccine (Endovac-Bovi, Immvac; Salm. typhimurium R17 mutant plus E3 toxoid) on physiologic and production parameters in late lactation (non-label use) and dry period Holstein dairy cows are reported. Endovac-Bovi (vs. placebo) increased segmented neutrophil counts but had no effect on daily milk yield, feed intake, SCC, milk progesterone levels, rectal temperature or blood lymphocyte or immature neutrophil counts. The only side-effect was **injection** site swelling. (conference paper).  
AN 1996-61596 VETU  
TI Effects of a Gram negative core antigen vaccine on physiologic and production parameters in late lactation and dry period Holstein dairy cows.  
AU Scott H M; Ireland M J; Sargeant J; Lissemore K; Leslie K; Kelton D  
CS Univ.Guelph  
LO Guelph, Ont., Can.  
SO Proc.Int.Mastitis Seminar (3 Meet., Pt. 2, S4, 12-16, 1995) 4 Fig. 1 Tab. 10 Ref.  
AV Department of Population Medicine. University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1, Canada.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 22 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The Author discusses the use of **vaccination** and paramunization

(Baypamun, Pind-Avi) in the prevention and treatment of **mastitis** due to *Strept. agalactiae*, *dysgalactiae*, *uberis*, *Staph. aureus*, *epidermidis*, *Actinomyces pyogenes*, *Peptococcus indolicus*, *Enterobacteriaceae*, *cowpox*, *vaccinia*, *Stomatitis papulosa*, *parapox bovis*, *FMD*, *IPV*, *vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV)*, *bovine viral diarrhea-mucosal disease (BVD-MD)*, *tuberculosis*, *brucellosis*, *papillomatosis*, *Q fever* and *Mycoplasma agalactiae*, **bovis** infections. **Vaccination** is indicated for moncausal **mastitis** during cyclic general diseases (except for local orthopox/parapox infections), while paramunization (with/without antibiotics or cortisone) can be used for local or systemic multifactorial **mastitis**.

AN 1996-61355 VETU  
TI Use of **immunization** and paramunization for the prophylaxis and therapy of **mastitis**.  
(Nutzung der immunisierung und paramunisierung zur prophylaxe und therapie von mastitiden)  
AU Mayr A  
CS Univ.Ludwig-Maximilians  
LO Munich, Ger.  
SO Prakt.Tierarzt (77, No. 3, 202, 205-06, 208, 1996) 1 Fig. 5 Tab 8 Ref.  
CODEN: PRTIAV  
AV Bockmeyrstrasse 9/2, 80992 Muenchen, Germany.  
LA German  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 23 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The therapeutic effects of s.c. enrofloxacin (Baytril, Bayer) or i.m. tylosin (Tylan, Elanco) and intramammary infusions of an ointment containing sodium nafcillin, procaine benzylpenicillin and dihydrostreptomycin (Nafpenzal DC, Intervet) were compared during the dry period against staphylococcal intramammary infection (IMI) in a large Holstein dairy herd. There were no significant differences between the initial prevalence of IMI, the cure rates, and the rate of new infections between the 3 groups. It is concluded that systemic dry cow therapy using EN or TY can be an alternative to the conventional local method for elimination of staphylococcal IMI during the dry period, although local dry cow therapy (using partially inserted cannulas) is still the most effective method when considering IMI at calving.

AN 1996-60915 VETU  
TI Comparison of the effects of local and systemic dry cow therapy for staphylococcal **mastitis** control.  
AU Bolourchi M; Hovareshti P; Tabatabayi A H  
CS Univ.Tehran  
LO Tehran, Iran  
SO Prev.Vet.Med. (25, No. 1, 63-67, 1995) 1 Tab. 11 Ref.  
AV Department of Large Animal Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, P.O. Box 14155-6453, Tehran, Iran.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 24 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The Author discusses infections and parasitoses in the yak. Diseased reviewed include foot and mouth disease (FMD), rinderpest, rabies, vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), bovine poxvirus, hemorrhagic septicemia (*Pasteurelia multocida*), *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Brucella abortus*, *chlamydiasis*, *lymphadenitis*, **mastitis** (*Strept.*, *Staph.*), *endometritis*, *E. coli* diarrhea, purulent conjunctivitis, warble fly larvae infestation, ticks, meadow flies, mange mites (*Sarcoptes*, *Psoroptes*), *Fasciola hepatica*, *Oesophagostomum*, *Nematodirus*, *Ostertagia*, *Trichostrongylus*, *Trichocephalus*, *Bunostomum*, *Chabertia* and *Capillaria*. **Vaccination** is often impractical and infections are often treated

with traditional herbal preparations, although penicillin and streptomycin are successfully used for lymphadenitis.

AN 1996-60783 VETU  
TI Infectious and parasitic diseases in the yak.  
(Infektiose und parasitaere Erkrankungen beim Ya)  
AU Lensch J  
LO Krempe, Ger.  
SO Prakt.Tierarzt (77, No. 1, 37-43, 1996) 21 Ref.  
CODEN: PRTIAV  
AV Yak-Kamel-Stiftung, 25361 Krempe, Holstein, Germany.  
LA German  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 25 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB 4 Commercial dairy herds with low SCC (2 herds each in CO and OH) were studied to evaluate the use of commercial dry cow therapy (DCT, intramammary cefapirin) with or without i.v. Propionibact. acnes immunostimulant. The study confirmed the benefits of DCT for reducing Staph., Corynebact. and Strept. **mastitis** in low SCC herds; however, those benefits appeared to be restricted to the post-partum period. No benefits of P. acnes alone were detected. (conference abstract).

AN 1996-60729 VETU  
TI Effect of intramammary dry cow antibiotic therapy with or without a Propionibacterium acnes immunostimulant.  
AU Dinsmore R P; Cattell M B; Salman M D; Goodell G M; Hogan J S; Smith K L  
CS Univ.Colorado-State; Univ.Ohio-State  
LO Wooster, Ohio; Fort Collins, Colo., USA  
SO J.Dairy Sci. (78, Suppl. 1, 253, 1995)  
CODEN: JDSCAE  
AV Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, U.S.A.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 26 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB An outbreak of **mastitis** in dairy cows on a farm in the Barcelona region was characterized by its appearance during the dry period after giving birth or during lactation and a lack of response to intracisternal antibiotic treatment with penicillin + streptomycin, polymyxin B, nystatin and lincomycin and parenteral tetracycline, tylosin or tilmicosin. The infection was identified as *Mycoplasma bovis* with 37% cows positive during milking. The most clinically affected animals were slaughtered, while the remainder were always milked last and also treated with i.m. enrofloxacin and intracisternal lincomycin. However, a subsequent bacteriological analysis revealed 3 new cases of *M. bovis* infection in previously negative animals. A 3rd analysis is still in progress.

AN 1995-62939 VETU  
TI **Mastitis** due to *Mycoplasma bovis* on a dairy cattle farm.  
(Mamitis por *Mycoplasma bovis* en una explotacion de vacas lecheras)  
AU Rigau T; Erra J; Rodriguez Gil J E; Domingo M; Pijoan C  
CS Univ.Barcelona-Auton.  
LO Bellaterra, Esp.  
SO Med.Vet. (11, No. 7-8, 430-36, 1994) 4 Fig. 2 Tab. 16 Ref.  
AV Unidad de Patologia de Patologia y Tecnologia de la Reproduccion,  
Facultad de Veterinaria, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, 08193  
Bellaterra, Spain.  
LA Spanish  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 27 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB In a randomized study of 189 dairy cows, intramammary infusion of recombinant bovine interleukin 2 (IL-2, Am.Cyanamid) immediately before intramammary benzathine-cefapirin (BC, Cefa-Dri, Franklin) at drying off did not reduce current or new **mastitis** compared to BC alone. Infections were due to Staph., Strept., Corynebact. and Actinomyces. IL-2 is not effective at this dose as an adjunct to antibiotics in dry cows.

AN 1995-62271 VETU  
TI Efficacy of recombinant bovine interleukin-2 as an adjunct to dry cow therapy.  
AU Hogan J S; Smith K L; Todhunter D A; Schoenberger P S; Shuster D  
CS Univ.Ohio-State; Am.Cyanamid  
LO Wooster, Ohio; Princeton, N.J., USA  
SO J.Dairy Sci. (78, No. 5, 1062-67, 1995) 7 Tab. 14 Ref.  
CODEN: JDSCAE  
AV Department of Dairy Science, The Ohio State University, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, OH 44691, U.S.A.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 28 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The efficacy of i.v. Lydium-KLP (containing lysozyme dimer, NIKA Health Products) in the therapy of subclinical **mastitis** in cows was evaluated in relation to the number of affected quarters, the somatic cell count (SMC) in milk and the etiological agent. **Mastitis** was due to infection by Strept. agalactiae, uberis, **bovis** and dysgalactiae, Staph. aureus and epidermidis, E. coli, Candida, Diplococcus, Micrococcus and Corynebact. **bovis**. A dose of 0.02 mg lysozyme dimer per kg body weight proved highly effective in treatment of subclinical **mastitis** due to staphylococcal and streptococcal infection when the SMC was lower than 3 mill./ml milk. Treatment appeared ineffective against the fungi and E. coli.

AN 1995-61497 VETU  
TI Efficacy of Lydium-KLP in the treatment of subclinical **mastitis**  
(Efektywnosc Lydium-KLP w leczeniu **mastitis** subclinical)  
AU Malinowski E; Dudko P; Klossowska A; Markiewicz H; Szalbierz M; Branicki T  
CS Vet.Inst.Bydgoszcz; Agr.Acad.Poznan  
LO Bydgoszcz; Poznan, Pol.  
SO Med.Weter. (51, No. 3, 156-59, 1995) 4 Tab. 41 Ref.  
CODEN: MDWTAG  
AV ul. Sulkowskiego 50/34, 85-634 Bydgoszcz, Poland. (8 authors).  
LA Polish  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 29 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB Dry cow therapy (DCT), i.v. infusions of Propionibact. acnes (Corynebact. parvum) and DCT + P. acnes all reduced the incidence of clinical **mastitis** at calving compared to no therapy. Each lactating quarter of cows that received DCT was infused via the teat duct with cefapirin (Tomorrow, Franklin) at drying off. DCT enhanced bacteriological cures of intramammary infection (IMI) due to Staph. aureus and Corynebact. **bovis** at drying off. DCT reduced the incidence of new IMI by environmental streptococci and C. **bovis** that originated during the dry period. Cows treated with P. acnes alone had a greater incidence of new IMI by Gram negative bacilli originating during the dry period than cows in the other treatment groups.

AN 1994-63907 VETU  
TI Efficacy of dry cow therapy and a Propionibacterium acnes product in

AU herds with low somatic cell count.  
AU Hogan J S; Smith K L; Todhunter D A; Schoenberger P S; Dinsmore R P;  
AU Canttell M B  
CS Univ.Ohio-State; Univ.Colorado-State  
LO Wooster, Ohio; Fort Collins, Colo., USA  
SO J.Dairy Sci. (77, No. 11, 3331-37, 1994) 3 Fig. 4 Tab. 17 Ref.  
CODEN: JDSCAE  
AV Department of Dairy Science, The Ohio State University, Ohio Agricultural  
Research and Development Center, Wooster 44691, U.S.A. (7 authors).  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 30 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB In a blinded study of 68 cows from a herd with low somatic cell count, intramammary infusion of Nafpenzal-N8 (nafcillin, dihydrostreptomycin + procaine benzylpenicillin, Intervet) at dry-off reduced the incidence of clinical **mastitis** during the dry period, and reduced the minor pathogens at calving. **Mastitis** was caused by *Strept. uberis*, *Staph. aureus*, *Nocardia* or *Actinomyces pyogenes*. Bacteria seen in the mamma at dry-off were *S. aureus*, *S. uberis* and *agalactiae*, and *Corynebact. bovis*. A pilot study of 10 cows had shown that the drug did not cross to uninfused quarters.  
AN 1993-63313 VETU  
TI A Randomized Blind Trial on Dry Cow Antibiotic Infusion in a Low Somatic Cell Count Herd.  
AU Schukken Y H; Vanvliet J; Vandegeer D; Grommers F J  
LO Utrecht, Neth.  
SO J.Dairy Sci. (76, No. 10, 2925-30, 1993) 5 Tab. 9 Ref.  
CODEN: JDSCAE  
AV Department of Herd Health and Reproduction, University of Utrecht,  
Utrecht, The Netherlands.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 31 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The excretion of oxacillin (OX, Stopenor-retard) in milk was evaluated for 5 cows and its clinical effect tested in studies with 1216 infected udders. **Injection** of OX in the dry period maintained therapeutic levels of 1 mth, with residues remaining for the 1st 3 milkings. *Staph. aureus*, coagulase negative *Staph.* and *Strept. uberis* were sensitive to OX, cloxacillin (CX) and benzylpenicillin (PN-G), while *Strep. dysgalactiae* and *Corynebact. bovis* were slightly sensitive and group D *Strept.* or *E. coli* were resistant. Total recovery was seen regarding *Corynebact. pyogenes*, *Corynebact. bovis*, *Strep. dysgalactiae* and *Strept. D*. OX produced better results than CX in tests in 38 infected udders. The new infection rate was low, but also included *Klebs. pneumoniae* and *Micrococcus* as well as *E. coli*, *Staph.* and *Strept.*  
AN 1991-61139 VETU T M  
TI Use of Oxacillin in the Prevention and Treatment of Bovine  
**Mastitis** out of Lactation.  
(Utilisation de l'Oxacilline dans la Prevention et le Traitement des  
Mammites Bovines hors Lactation)  
AU Laval A; Puyt J D; Disenhaus C; Delaporte J; Dellac B  
CS Bayer  
LO Maisons-Alfort; Puteaux, Fr.  
SO Rev.Med.Vet (Toulouse) (141, No. 11, 841-50, 1990) 11 Tab. 25 Ref.  
CODEN: RVMVAH  
AV Chaire de Pathologie Medicale du Betail et des Animaux de Basse-Cour,  
Ecole Nationale Veterinaire d'Alfort 7 av.du General de Gaulle, F-94704  
Maisons-Alfort Cedex, France.  
LA French

DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 32 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB A review of recent aspects on the pathogenesis and control of clinical and subclinical forms of bovine **mastitis** is presented. The nature of the pathogenic organisms and genetic factors in the development of **mastitis** and its influences upon milk production are discussed. The treatment of **mastitis** includes the use of antibiotics, particularly Na cefoperazone (Pathozone, Pfizer), benzylpenicillin and biotherapy with biological preparations (Biomast, composed of Corynebact. *uberis*), which stimulate resistance to infection and also a combination of both (biochemotherapy).  
AN 1991-60551 VETU T M  
TI Recent Aspects on the Pathogenesis of **Mastitis** in Cattle. I. Clinical and Subclinical Forms.  
(Nowe poglady na patogenese **mastitis** u bydla. I. Postacie kliniczne i podkliniczne)  
AU Kurek C  
LO Gdansk, Pol.  
SO Med. Weter. (46, No. 8, 269-71, 1990) 38 Ref.  
CODEN: MDWTAG  
AV Batorego 37 c/34, 80-251 Gdansk 5, Poland.  
LA Polish  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 33 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB An immunobinding dot-blot assay (IBA) was developed for the detection of *Mycoplasma bovis* in milk. The test was highly specific to the species level when monoclonal antibodies (mAb) were employed in the assay system. Reactions were obtained with *M. bovigenitalium*, *M. bovoculi*, *M. bovirhinis*, *M. bovis*, *M. alkalescens*, *M. californicum* (but not *M. arginii*), *Acholeplasma axanthum*, *A. modicum*, *A. laidlawii*, and *A. granularum* when polyclonal antibodies were used. Detection of *M. bovis* in fresh milk taken from 120 cows was enhanced by incubation of the milk for 48-72 hr, after which results were comparable to detection by culture. The test should be useful for herd tests in which milk of individual cows is tested and in survey tests of bulk tank milk.  
AN 1990-63425 VETU M  
TI Immunobinding Assay for Detection of *Mycoplasma bovis* in Milk.  
AU Infante Martinez F; Jasper D E; Stott J L; Cullor J S; Dellinger J D  
LO Davis, Cal., USA  
SO Can. J. Vet. Res. (54, No. 2, 251-55, 1990) 1 Fig. 4 Tab. 10 Ref.  
CODEN: CJVRE9  
AV Department of Clinical Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, California 95616, U.S.A. (D.E.J.).  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 34 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The immune response to s.c. and intramammary formalin-killed, adjuvanted *Mycoplasma bovis* **vaccination** and intramammary challenge was examined in 8 late lactation cows. Specific antibody responses to **vaccination** and challenge were detected in serum and milk. Lymphocytes from the blood but not from the mammary gland of vaccines had increased responsiveness to PHA (Difco), con-A (Pharmacia) and pokeweed-mitogen (Gibco) while there was no response to *M. bovis* antigen. **Vaccination** and challenge resulted in skin reactivity suggesting potential cellular inflammation.  
AN 1988-63235 VETU M  
TI Immune Responses to *Mycoplasma bovis* Vaccination and



reactivity at challenge. Challenge resulted in high antibody levels of all isotypes in the 2 quarters which were challenged, but highly elevated reactivities in unchallenged quarters occurred only with IgG and IgG2.

AN 1987-61653 VETU M

TI Experimental Intramammary Inoculation with *Mycoplasma bovis* in **Vaccinated** and Unvaccinated Cows: Effect on Local and Systemic Antibody Response.

AU Boothby J T; Jasper D E; Thomas C B

LO Davis, Cal., USA

SO Can.J.Vet.Res. (51, No. 1, 121-25, 1987) 2 Fig. 25 Ref. (JLC)

AV Department of Biological Sciences, School of Science, San Jose State University, San Jose, California 95192, U.S.A.

LA English

DT Journal

FA LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 38 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AB After dry teat canals had been treated with a procaine benzylpenicillin/dihydrostreptomycin SO4 preparation (BP/DS), bacteriologically positive swab cultures were reduced in comparison to intramammary BP/DS dry cow therapy. Treatment of further quarters reduced the prevalence of infection. *Staph. aureus* was most commonly isolated, followed by *Strept. agalactiae*, *Corynebact. bovis* and *Staph. epidermidis*. Considerable improvement in the bacteriological status of quarters and teat canals can be achieved during the dry period by curative antibiotic therapy of teat canals at drying-off.

AN 1986-63875 VETU M

TI Comparison of the Effect of Antibiotic Dry Cow Teat Canal and Intramammary Dry Cow Therapy of Dairy Cows on the Prevalence of Teat Canal and Intramammary Infections at Calving.

AU Preez J H du; Greeff A S

LO Onderstepoort, S.Afr.Union

SO J.S.Afr.Vet.Assoc. (56, No. 4, 191-94, 1985) 5 Tab. 14 Ref. (W119)

CODEN: JAVTAP

AV Department of Veterinary Public Health, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria, P.O. Box 12580, 0110 Onderstepoort, Republic of South Africa.

LA English

DT Journal

FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 39 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AB Cows **vaccinated** s.c. with formalin-killed *Mycoplasma bovis* protein in Freund's complete adjuvant followed by intramammary infusion of the vaccine showed an adverse cellular inflammatory response in quarters challenged with live *M. bovis*. There was little or no difference in number of infected quarters on **vaccinated** and control cows.

AN 1986-62276 VETU M

TI Experimental Intramammary Inoculation with *Mycoplasma bovis* in **Vaccinated** and Unvaccinated Cows: Effect on the Mycoplasmal Infection and Cellular Inflammatory Response.

AU Boothby J T; Jasper D E; Thomas C B

LO Davis, Cal., USA

SO Cornell Vet. (76, No. 2, 188-97, 1986) 2 Fig. 20 Ref. (CLW)

CODEN: COVEAZ

AV Department of Biological Sciences, School of Science, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 95192, U.S.A.

LA English

DT Journal

FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 40 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AB 4/8 Cows in late lactation, were **vaccinated** by s.c. and

intramammary injection with killed *Mycoplasma bovis* with Freund's complete adjuvant (FCA). Each cow was subsequently challenged by intramammary infusion with live *M. bovis*, into 2/4 quarters. Vaccination reduced the duration of infection in challenged quarters, and decreased the rate of infection in unchallenged quarters. However, recovered quarters still had elevated California Mastitis Test (CMT) scores and decreased milk production. Skin hypersensitivity was evident after vaccination and challenge.

AN 1986-62260 VETU M N S  
TI Experimental Intramammary Inoculation with *Mycoplasma bovis* in Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Cows: Effect on Milk Production and Milk Quality.  
AU Boothby J T; Jasper D E; Thomas C B  
LO Davis, Cal., USA  
SO Can.J.Vet.Res. (50, No. 2, 200-04, 1986) 2 Fig. 1 Tab. 25 Ref. (ER)  
AV Department of Biological Sciences, School of Science, San Jose State University, San Jose, California 95018, U.S.A.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 41 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB In a study involving 156 dairy cows, intramammary dry treatment with either novobiocin (Upjohn), cefapirin benzathine (Bristol) or dihydrostreptomycin + procaine benzylpenicillin (Upjohn) reduced the prevalence of infections by the minor *mastitis* pathogens, coagulase-negative staphylococci and *Corynebact. bovis*. Milk productivity was not influenced by treatment.  
AN 1986-61890 VETU M T  
TI Prevalence of Minor Udder Pathogens after Intramammary Dry Treatment  
AU Harmon R J; Crist W L; Hemken R W; Langlois B E  
LO Lexington, Ky., USA  
SO J.Dairy Sci. (69, No. 3, 843-49, 1986) 5 Tab. 35 Ref. (SW)  
CODEN: JDSCAE  
AV Department of Animal Sciences, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40546-0215, U.S.A.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 42 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The diagnosis, course, prognosis and therapy of *Mycoplasma bovis* *mastitis* (MBM) in dairy cows are discussed. Cows of exceptional breeding value may be treated by repeated intramammary infusions of Lincospectin or a mixture of colistin, oxytetracycline and Lincospectin in saline, with a reasonable chance of success. Severely ill cows are euthanized.  
AN 1986-60765 VETU M T  
TI The Diagnosis and Treatment of *Mycoplasma bovis* *Mastitis* in Dairy Cows.  
(Diagnose Und Behandlung Der *Mycoplasma-bovis-Mastitis* (MbM) Bei Milchkuehen.)  
AU Vandeplassche M  
LO Ghent, Belg.  
SO Tieraerzti.Prax. (13, No. 4, 513-17, 1985) 7 Fig. 6 Ref. (E31/SW)  
AV Rijksuniversiteit Gent, Faculteit van de Diergeneeskunde, Voortplanting - Verloskunde, Casinoplein 24, B-9000 Gent, Belgium.  
LA German  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 43 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB In studies on the cause, prevalence, and prevention of *mastitis* in dairy cattle, dry cow therapy with sodium novobiocin (Dryguard,

Upjohn) lowered the rate of streptococcal infection (IMI) during the early dry period but was without effect during the prepartum period. Dry cow therapy had no effect on coliform IMI rate during the dry period. Clinical **mastitis** was treated with the infusion product containing procaine benzylpenicillin and novobiocin (1790-Forte, Upjohn), and teat dipping was carried out with sodium hypochlorite (Chlorox). Acute cows were treated with i.v. and i.m. chloramphenicol.

AN 1985-63567 VETU T M  
TI Environmental **Mastitis**: Cause, Prevalence, Prevention.  
AU Smith K L; Todhunter D A; Schoenberger P S  
LO Wooster, Ohio, USA  
SO J.Dairy Sci. (68, No. 6, 1531-53, 1985) 9 Fig. 18 Tab. 61 Ref. (CLW)  
CODEN: JDSCAE  
AV Department of Dairy Science, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster 44691, Ohio, U.S.A.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 44 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB In a study of the effect of vitamin E and selenium supplementation on **mastitis** in 1st lactation dairy cows, improved udder health was evident, particularly at calving and early lactation. (congress abstract.).  
AN 1985-61913 VETU V N W M  
TI Effect of Vitamin E and Selenium Dietary Supplementation on **Mastitis** in First Lactation Dairy Cows.  
AU Smith K L; Conrad H R; Amiet B A; Schoenberger P S; Todhunter D A  
LO Wooster, Ohio, USA  
SO J.Dairy Sci. (68, Suppl. 1, 190-91, 1985)  
CODEN: JDSCAE  
AV Ohio State University/Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, Ohio, U.S.A.  
LA English  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 45 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB Satisfactory results were obtained against **Mycoplasma bovis** **mastitis** with Lincospectin (L) and with a mixture of colistin (C), oxytetracycline (OX), Kanacillin (K) and L. Routine udder treatment was given to 103 cows with **mastitis**. The treatments were applied on 3 successive days to 13, 7, 3, 17, 4, 15, 9, 10 and 17 animals from 13 herds: 2 g tylosin, 5 ml Tribriissen (Wellcome), 2 x 10 power 6 IU penicillin + 1 g neomycin, 10 ml Borgal (Hoechst), 1-2 g chloramphenicol, 1 injection Abimasten 100, 50 ml L (Upjohn) (2.5 g lincomycin + 5 g spectinomycin), 12.5 ml L, and 6 x 10 power 6 C + 4 g OX + K (750 mg kanamycin + 2.25 x 10 power 6 IU procaine penicillin + 750,000 IU penicillin sodium) + 50 ml L, all quantities/quarter in 1/2 or 1 l of solution. Only C + OX + K + L, given in 1 l of solution/quart gave satisfactory control of **M. bovis**.

AN 1984-62200 VETU T M  
TI Curative Treatment of **Mycoplasma bovis** **Mastitis** in Dairy Cattle.  
(Die Kurative Behandlung von **Mycoplasma bovis** **Mastitis** bei Milchkuehen)  
AU Vandeplassche M; Vandermeersch R; Meulemeester L de; Spanoghe L; Bouters R  
LO Ghent, Belg.  
SO Zuchthygiene (19, No. 1, 21-28, 1984) 3 Tab. 12 Ref  
CODEN: ZUCYAN  
AV Lehrkanzel fuer Fortpflanzung und Geburtshilfe, Ghent, Belgium.  
LA German  
DT Journal

FA LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 46 OF 57 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AB The animal health status and methods of disease control used in Great Britain are described. Those diseases discussed include FMD, anthrax, classical swine fever, African swine fever, fowl plague, Newcastle disease, rabies, tuberculosis, Teschen disease, swine vesicular disease, brucellosis, sheep scab **mastitis**, Warble fly, trichinosis, enzootic bovine leukosis, Anjeszky's disease and maedi/visna.

AN 1983-60039 VETU M Z T

TI The Sanitary Position and Methods of Control Used in Great Britain.

AU ---

LO U.K.

SO Bull.Off.Int.Epizoot. (93, No. 9-10, 1265-75, 1981) 2 Tab  
CODEN: OTEBA6

AV No reprint address.

LA English

DT Journal

FA AB; LA; CT

L39 ANSWER 47 OF 57 VETB COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT  
AN 1971-62219 VETB M

TI ISOLATION OF MYCOPLASMA AGALACTIAE VARIAS **BOVIS** FROM THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.

AU KARST O; ONOVIRAN O

LO VOM, NIGERIA.

SO BRIT.VET.J. (127, NO.5, 9-10, 1971)

DT Journal

L39 ANSWER 48 OF 57 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 2002:3065 PHIN  
DN P00741040  
DED 11 Jan 2002  
TI And now ... the good news - by Nathalie Caplet  
SO Animal-Pharm (2002) No. 484 Review Issue 2001 p27  
DT Newsletter  
FS FULL

L39 ANSWER 49 OF 57 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 2002:2698 PHIN  
DN P00739688  
DED 11 Jan 2002  
TI Australian product approvals for November & December 2001  
SO Animal-Pharm (2002) No. 484 p16  
DT Newsletter  
FS FULL

L39 ANSWER 50 OF 57 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 2001:14686 PHIN  
DN P00720206  
DED 3 Aug 2001  
TI Italian product approvals  
SO Animal-Pharm (2001) No. 474 p21  
DT Newsletter  
FS FULL

L39 ANSWER 51 OF 57 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 92:4996 PHIN  
DN P00306214  
DED 16 Apr 1992

TI Veterinary Diagnostics  
SO Animal-Pharm (1992) No. 250 Supplement  
DT Newsletter  
FS FULL

L39 ANSWER 52 OF 57 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 92:742 PHIN  
DN P00297362  
DED 10 Jan 1992  
TI Product introductions and approvals in 1991 - by Jackie Bird  
SO Animal-Pharm (1992) No. 243 p7 Review Issue 1991  
DT Newsletter  
FS FULL

L39 ANSWER 53 OF 57 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 87:7494 PHIN  
DN P00119642  
DED 19 May 1987  
TI Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation animal  
research 1985/86  
SO Animal-Pharm (1987) No. 130 p20  
DT Newsletter  
FS FULL

L39 ANSWER 54 OF 57 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 86:1987 PHIN  
DN P00008707  
DED 19 Sep 1986  
TI New developments in cattle disease treatments discussed in Dublin  
SO Animal-pharm (1986) No. 113 p15  
DT Newsletter  
FS FULL

L39 ANSWER 55 OF 57 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 86:1453 PHIN  
DN P00008173  
DED 4 Jul 1986  
TI CSIRO's animal research activities reviewed  
SO Animal-pharm (1986) No. 108 p18  
DT Newsletter  
FS FULL

L39 ANSWER 56 OF 57 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 85:535 PHIN  
DN P00005193  
DED 29 Mar 1985  
TI Review of disease control programmes in Africa  
SO Animal-pharm (1985) No. 77 p12  
DT Newsletter  
FS FULL

L39 ANSWER 57 OF 57 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2003 PJB

AN 83:8484 PHIN  
DN P00001688  
DED 16 Dec 1983  
TI Food research top priority for future, says AFRC  
SO Animal-pharm (1983) No. 46 p1  
DT Newsletter

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 35 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA  
AB The enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was optimized for detection of *M. bovis* -specific IgG in bovine serum. The test is rapid, reproducible, convenient, and sensitive. With this assay, the serum from naturally infected and immunized calves demonstrated the presence of antibodies early in infection and rapid increase in titers during the infection. Cross-reactivity of bovine serum with mycoplasma antigens of bovine, caprine, avian, and environmental sources was tested with this assay system. Cross-reaction was measurable in all instances, with the strongest reaction measured between *M. bovis* and *M. agalactiae* .

AN 81:14100 LIFESCI  
TI Detection of *Mycoplasma bovis* Specific IgG in Bovine Serum by Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay.  
AU Boothby, J.T.; Jasper, D.E.; Rollins, M.H.; Thomas, C.B.  
CS Dept. Clin. Pathol., Sch. Vet. Med., Univ California, Davis, CA 95616, USA  
SO AM. J. VET. RES., (1981) vol. 42, no. 7, pp. 1242-1247.  
DT Journal  
FS J; A; F  
LA English  
SL English

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 35 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2003 CSA  
AB The paper describes the isolation of *Mycoplasma (M.) bovis* from cows and calves of a dairy herd with serious therapy-resistant forms of mastitis and arthritis of unknown etiology. *M. bovis* has been isolated from milk samples, joint fluids, bronchial mucus and several organs and tissues like lung, spleen, pleura, tonsils and lymph nodes. The investigations represent the first description of a *M. bovis* infection in a dairy herd in the Federal Republic of Germany, showing that the world wide distributed pathogenic *Mycoplasma* species *M. bovis* can be met in this country also.

AN 81:38407 LIFESCI  
TI Infection in a Dairy Herd. 2. Cultural Demonstration of *Mycoplasma* .  
Mycoplasma-bovis -Infektion in Einem Rinderbestand. 2. Mitteilung:  
Kulturelle Untersuchung auf Mykoplasmen  
AU Heitmann, J.; Kirchhoff, H.; Weight, U.; Lindena, J.  
CS Tierärztliche Hochschule, Bischofsholer Damm 15, 3000 Hannover, FRG  
SO BERL. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WOCHENSCHR., (1981) vol. 94, no. 23, pp. 461-463.  
DT Journal  
FS J  
LA German  
SL German; English

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI  
AB This report summarizes information about mycoplasmal mastitis problem herds in California during the period May 1964-June 1978. *Mycoplasma bovis* [*M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*] was the only mycoplasmal sp. isolated from milk between 1964 and 1972 when a still unnamed sp. (ST-6) was first isolated. Subsequently the frequency of cases has increased and *M. canadense* was isolated in 1974, *M. alkalescens* and *M. bovigenitalium* in 1975 and *M. bovirhinis* and *M. arginini* in 1976. The latter 2 spp. only appear sporadically. Results of 2 surveys of Californian bulk tank milk, made in April-May 1977 and Nov. 1977-Jan. 1978, showed that nearly 4% of samples contained mycoplasmas of potential pathogenic significance. *Acholeplasma laidlawii*, which does not usually cause mastitis, was frequently isolated from milk during warm wet weather. Identification of the contaminating spp. is therefore an important part of the diagnostic procedure for mycoplasmal mastitis. [See also DSA 40, 2200.]

AN 79:22499 CABA  
DN 790453639  
TI Prevalence of mycoplasmal bovine mastitis in California  
AU Jasper, D. E.; Dellinger, J. D.; Rollins, M. H.; Hakanson, H. D.  
CS Dep. of Clinical Path., School of Vet. Med., Univ. of California, Davis, California 95616, USA.

SO American Journal of Veterinary Research, (1979) Vol. 40, No. 7, pp. 1043-1047. 11 ref.  
ISSN: 0002-9645

DT Journal  
LA English

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI

AB Left udder quarters of 5 non-pregnant 1st-lactation heifers were inoculated with 0.5 ml of a 3-5-day culture of **Mycoplasma agalactiae subsp. bovis**. The cows were killed 2, 5, 7, 9 and 12 days later, and the glands examined for gross and microscopic lesions. The mastitis appeared to follow a specific course commencing with an acute, mainly catarrhal inflammation around the large ducts, with considerable exudate (mainly eosinophils) in the alveoli and ducts. By day 5 the secretion and exudate had diminished and the inflammation had extended to the ducts and alveoli; by day 7 there was little exudate in the alveoli and the inflammatory pattern was mainly interstitial. By day 12 a chronic stage, characterized by cellular infiltration, fibroplasia and broadening of the interalveolar stroma, had been reached, and secretory activity had ceased in the alveoli. The inflammatory changes did not occur in the non-infected right quarters, but in all cows a lymphadenitis of the regional lymph nodes was present.

AN 80:22604 CABA  
DN 800458483

TI An investigation of the pathology of mycoplasma mastitis in the cow  
AU Molen, E. J. van der; Grootenhuis, G.  
CS Central Vet. Inst., PO Box 6007, 3002 AA Rotterdam, Netherlands.  
SO Veterinary Quarterly, (1979) Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 126-133. reprinted without change of pagination in Tijdschrift voor Diergeneeskunde 104 (14) with NL summ. on p. 593. 9 ref.  
ISSN: 0165-2176

DT Journal  
LA English

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI

AB Between 1975 and 1977 pulmonary infection with **Mycoplasma** in veal calves was surveyed in 42 Italian farms rearing a total of more than 100 000 calves per year. Mycoplasmas were recovered from 392 of the 534 specimens collected (73%), of which 277 isolates comprised **Mycoplasma agalactiae subsp. bovis** (54%), **M. bovis** (7%), **M. arginini** (4%), **M. alkalescens** (2%) **M. bovirhinis** (0.8%), Leach's Group 7 (0.8%), and **Acholeplasma laidlawii** (0.8%): 115 isolates could not be identified. The highest mycoplasma recovery rate was in young lean calves (milk substitute fed) and veal calves (concentrate fed). The isolation rate was not very different between healthy calves and sick, culled or dead calves. The highest incidence of mycoplasmas occurred in family-managed farms, and the lowest in the large, highly specialised farms. The economic losses due to respiratory disease, assessed for the years 1975 and 1976, varied from 3% to 7.5% of the average value of lean calves, 4% to 7% of weaning calves and 1.4% to 2.4% of fattening calves. Extrapolation of these figures to the Italian calf rearing industry as a whole indicate that losses due to respiratory disease in calves amount to an estimated 100 billion lire per year.

AN 79:114510 CABA  
DN 792237781

TI Respiratory disease and the incidence of pulmonary mycoplasmosis in intensively-reared calves in Italy  
AU Pignatelli, P.; W. B. Martin [EDITOR]  
CS Vetem, Via B. Crespi; 27, 20159 Milan, Italy.  
SO (1978) pp. 284-294. Report EUR 6010. 10 ref.  
Publisher: Martinus Nijhoff. The Hague  
Meeting Info.: Respiratory diseases in cattle. A seminar in the EEC Programme of Coordination of Research on Beef Production held at Edinburgh, November 8-10, 1977.

CY Netherlands Antilles  
DT Miscellaneous  
LA English

L22 ANSWER 6 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI  
AB 3 of 6 cows culled for low milk yield, but otherwise healthy and free from mycoplasmas, were given intramammary inoculations of 5 ml suspensions containing 100 000-1 million c.f.u. of either the PG11 type strain of *M. bovigenitalium* or of 4 of its strains isolated from infected bulls; the 3 other cows received similarly suspensions of either the PG45 type strain of *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* or of 4 isolates consisting of a mixture of *M. bovigenitalium* and *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*. *M. bovigenitalium* PG11 failed to produce mastitis, while *M. agalactiae* PG45 produced severe mastitis. Inoculation with strains of *M. bovigenitalium* isolated from the genital tracts of bulls or of *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* caused mastitis which was most intense around the 9th day after infection. The milks showed to varying degree, appearance of clots and a yellow exudate, contained large numbers of mycoplasmas and showed varying antibody titres. The blood sera of all infected cows contained high specific antibody titres.

AN 79:22367 CABA  
DN 790452709  
TI Course of mastitis in cows infected with *Mycoplasma bovigenitalium* and *M. bovis* by intramammary inoculation  
Prubeh mastitid u krav infikovanych do mleczne zlazy kmeny *Mycoplasma bovigenitalium* a *M. bovis*  
AU Jurmanova, K.; Hajkova, M.; Cerna, J.; Jiranek, E.  
CS Vyzkumny Ustav Vet. Lekarstvi, Hudcova 70, 621 32 Brno, Czechoslovakia.  
SO Veterinarni Medicina, (1978) Vol. 23, No. 10, pp. 587-596. 20 ref.  
ISSN: 0590-5214  
DT Journal  
LA Czech  
SL Russian; English; German

L22 ANSWER 7 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI  
AB Phenol/acetic acid/water extracts of 13 recognized mycoplasma and acholeplasma reference strains of bovine habitat (including *Mycoplasma agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*, *M. bovigenitalium*, *M. mycooides*) were subjected to polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. A characteristic electrophoretic profile was obtained for each strain and the relative mobility (Rm) values of the major protein fractions were determined. All examined strains had a common protein band of 33.3 Rm value. Comparison of electrophoretic patterns obtained from different reference strains revealed 2 to 7 protein bands with the same Rm values in a number of strains. A possible correlation with antigenic relatedness is discussed.

AN 78:21336 CABA  
DN 780443430  
TI Electrophoretic characterization of bovine mycoplasma and acholeplasma reference strains  
AU Awaad, M. H. H.; Krauss, H.; Schmatz, H. D.  
CS Fac. of Vet. Med., Cairo Univ., Cairo, Egypt.  
SO Zentralblatt fur Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde, Infektionskrankheiten und Hygiene, IA, (1978) Vol. 240, pp. 359-365. 20 ref.  
DT Journal  
LA English  
SL German

L22 ANSWER 8 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI  
AN 78:105407 CABA  
DN 772207029  
TI Mycoplasma and mycoplasma mastitis  
AU Jasper, D. E.  
SO Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, (1977) Vol. 170,

No. 10, II, pp. 1167-1172. 44 ref.

ISSN: 0003-1488

DT Journal

LA English

L22 ANSWER 9 OF 35 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 ISI (R)  
AN 78:34591 SCISEARCH  
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: EH957  
TI PNEUMONIA-ARTHRITIS SYNDROME IN CALVES CAUSED BY MYCOPLASMA BOVIS (MYCOPLASMA-AGALACTIAE SUBSP BOVIS)  
AU ROMVARY J (Reprint); ROZSA J; STIPKOVITS L; MESZAROS J  
CS MAGYAR TUD AKAD, ALLATORVOSTUDOMANYI KUTATOINT, H-1581 BUDAPEST 146, HUNGARY (Reprint)  
CYA HUNGARY  
SO MAGYAR ALLATORVOSOK LAPJA, (1977) Vol. 32, No. 12, pp. 801-806.  
DT Article; Journal  
FS AGRI  
LA Hungarian  
REC No References Keyed

L22 ANSWER 10 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI DUPLICATE 1  
AB Mycoplasma was recovered from the lungs of 38 of 42 feedlot cattle which had died from pneumonia, but not 25 cattle which were normal at the time of slaughter. *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*, which was present in eight animals from five herds, should be considered as a possible cause of pneumonia, especially if arthritis has also developed. Failure to isolate Mycoplasma does not necessarily invalidate the diagnosis: the organism is difficult to grow, especially when disease is well established.  
AN 77:104603 CABA  
DN 772281457  
TI **Mycoplasma agalactiae subsp. bovis**  
in pneumonia and arthritis of the bovine  
AU Langford, E. V.  
CS Anim. Path. Div., Hlth Anim. Branch, PO Box 640, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada T1J 3Z4.  
SO Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine, (1977) Vol. 41, No. 1, pp. 89-94. 25 ref.  
DT Journal  
LA English  
SL French

L22 ANSWER 11 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI  
AB The first issue (dated July 1976, but received February 1977) contains nine articles, all in English, which deal with immunization of turkeys against pasteurellosis; mycoplasmal pneumonia in swine; *Mycoplasma agalactiae* in the udder of goats; properties of *Mycoplasma agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*; immune response to equine infectious anaemia; immunity of foals to arteritis virus; rotavirus associated with diarrhoea in piglets; replication of bovine coronavirus; antigenic potency of cultures of foot and mouth disease virus. The editor, Dr. E. French, is at the CSIRO Animal Health Research Laboratory, Parkville, Victoria, Australia. For a quarterly journal it seems enormously expensive, amounting to about pounds-sterling 7.50 for each issue, although the quality of production is high.  
AN 77:115175 CABA  
DN 772281426  
TI Veterinary microbiology, volume 1, number 1  
AU French, E.; French, E. [EDITOR]  
SO Veterinary microbiology, volume 1, number 1, (1976) pp. 91.  
Publisher: Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company. Amsterdam  
Price: Dfl 115; \$ 45.95.  
CY Netherlands Antilles  
DT Miscellaneous  
LA English

L22 ANSWER 12 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI

AB Thirteen strains of mycoplasma representing six different species, *Acholeplasma laidlawii*, *Mycoplasma dispar*, *M. bovirhinis*, *M. bovigenitalium*, *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*, and *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides*, were inoculated into the mammary glands of mice, and the number of mycoplasmas present in the glands three days after inoculation was determined. The predominant response included involution of inoculated glands and a neutrophil infiltration. With the exception of *M. dispar*, the pathogenicity of the six species for mice was found to be similar to their pathogenicity for cattle.

AN 76:117171 CABA

DN 762275905

TI Experimental Mycoplasma mastitis in mice

AU Anderson, J. C.; Howard, C. J.; Gourlay, R. N.

CS ARC Inst. Res. Anim. Dis., Compton, Newbury, Berks, UK.

SO Infection and Immunity, (1976) Vol. 13, No. 4, pp. 1205-1208. 18 ref.

ISSN: 0019-9567

DT Journal

LA English

L22 ANSWER 13 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI DUPLICATE 2

AB Two pregnant cows aborted 11 and 18 days after *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* was inoculated into the amniotic fluids. The placentas were retained. The fetuses (approx 100 and 150 days of age) were decomposed; *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* was recovered from the placenta of both cows and from the fetus of one cow. When first recovered from the bovine placenta and fetus, the organism grew slowly in liquid medium and assumed bizarre colonial morphology on solidified medium. Colonies were small (0.1 to 0.5 mm) and dark and lacked halos, but they reacted specifically in the direct fluorescent antibody test with equine specific antiserum. After one or two subcultures, the isolates grew at a normal rate and displayed their usual colonial morphology.

AN 77:102566 CABA

DN 762278451

TI Experimentally induced bovine abortion with **Mycoplasma agalactiae** subsp **bovis**

AU Stalheim, O. H. V.; Proctor, S. J.

CS Nat. Anim. Dis. Center, North Central Region, Agric. Res. Serv., USDA, Ames, Iowa 50010, USA.

SO American Journal of Veterinary Research, (1976) Vol. 37, No. 8, pp. 879-883. 16 ref.

ISSN: 0002-9645

DT Journal

LA English

L22 ANSWER 14 OF 35 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 ISI (R)

AN 76:279321 SCISEARCH

GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: CA320

TI EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED BOVINE ABORTION WITH **MYCOPLASMA-AGALACTIAE** SUBSP **BOVIS**

AU STALHEIM O H V (Reprint); PROCTOR S J

CS USDA, ARS, CTR NATL ANIM DIS, AMES, IA, 50010

CYA USA

SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF VETERINARY RESEARCH, (1976) Vol. 37, No. 8, pp. 879.

DT Article; Journal

LA ENGLISH

REC Reference Count: 16

L22 ANSWER 15 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI DUPLICATE 3

AB Two of four gnotobiotic calves which were infected endobronchially or intratracheally with *M. agalactiae* became lame, but no clinical pneumonia developed during the 2 weeks before they were killed. P.M. examination showed that all four had developed pneumonia. *M. agalactiae* was isolated

from all the lungs, and from the joints of the one calf that was still lame at slaughter.

AN 76:113749 CABA  
DN 762276589  
TI Pneumonia and arthritis in gnotobiotic calves following inoculation with **Mycoplasma agalactiae subsp bovis**  
AU Gourlay, R. N.; Thomas, L. H.; Howard, C. J.  
CS Inst. Res. Anim. Dis., Compton, Newbury, Berks, UK.  
SO Veterinary Record, (1976) Vol. 98, No. 25, pp. 506-507. 4 ref.  
ISSN: 0042-4900  
DT Journal  
LA English

L22 ANSWER 16 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABINET DUPLICATE 4  
AN 77:107635 CABA  
DN 762288360  
TI Elevation of **Mycoplasma agalactiae subsp. bovis** to species rank: **Mycoplasma bovis** (Hale et al.) comb. nov  
AU Askaa, G.; Ernoe, H.  
SO International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology, (1976) Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 323-325. 22 ref.  
ISSN: 0020-7713  
DT Journal  
LA English

L22 ANSWER 17 OF 35 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 ISI (R)  
AN 76:313233 SCISEARCH  
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: CC948  
TI ELEVATION OF MYCOPLASMA-AGALACTIAE SUBSP BOVIS TO SPECIES RANK - MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS (HALE ET AL) COMB NOV  
AU ASKAA G (Reprint); ERNO H  
CS AARHUS UNIV, INST MED MICROBIOL, FAO WHO ANIM MYCOPLASMAS COLLABORATING CTR, DK-8000 AARHUS C, DENMARK; AARHUS UNIV, INST MED MICROBIOL, FAO WHO ANIM MYCOPLASMAS COLLABORATING CTR, DK-8000 AARHUS C, DENMARK  
CYA DENMARK  
SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SYSTEMATIC BACTERIOLOGY, (1976) Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 323-325.  
DT Note; Journal  
FS LIFE  
LA ENGLISH  
REC Reference Count: 22

L22 ANSWER 18 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABINET  
AB A confirmed outbreak of **Mycoplasma agalactiae subsp. Bovis** mastitis was recently reported in N. Wales in a herd of 115 milking cows. Over a 5 wk period, half the herd became infected. 14 of the more severely affected animals were slaughtered and a further 10, some in mid-lactation, became almost dry. Despite the acute nature of the clinical disease, the cows showed little systemic illness and little or no rise in body temp. There was a rapid spread of disease to other quarters of the udder and a lack of response to a variety of intramammary and systemically administered antibiotics. Laboratory confirmation of infection was readily obtained by growth of the mycoplasma-like colonies on 25% horse serum agar inoculated direct with milk and incubated at 37 deg C in an atm. of 10% CO2 for 24 h. Further typing was carried out at the Central Veterinary Laboratory. Criteria used for clinical recognition of outbreaks of mastitis are outlined.

AN 76:23419 CABA  
DN 760431640  
TI Mastitis caused by *M. agalactiae* var. *bovis* in North Wales  
AU Davies, A. B.; Boughton, E.  
CS Vet. Investigation Lab., Bangor, UK.  
SO Veterinary Record, (1976) Vol. 99, No. 16, pp. 322.  
Meeting Info.: [Letter].

ISSN: 0042-4900

DT Journal  
LA English

L22 ANSWER 19 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI

AB Quarter milk samples were analysed from 16 herds in the Vojvodina region, representing 189 cows from 12 herds affected with mastitis and 40 cows from 4 normal herds. Mycoplasma organisms were isolated from milk of a total of 24 cows from 5 of the mastitic herds. 19 of these cows only had Mycoplasma in one quarter. No Mycoplasma organisms were found in milk from the normal herds. On the basis of serological and physiological tests 9 of the Mycoplasma isolates were similar to *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* and 1 was similar to *M. laidlawii*.

AN 77:22773 CABA

DN 770436549

TI The isolation and characteristics of Mycoplasma organisms from mastitic cow milk

AU Durisic, S.

CS Inst. za Zdravstvenu Zastitu, Zavod za Virusologiju i Imunologiju, 21000 Novi Sad, POB 136, Yugoslavia.

SO Acta Veterinaria, Yugoslavia, (1976) Vol. 26, No. 5, pp. 271-278. 21 ref.

DT Journal

LA English

SL Serbo-Croatian

L22 ANSWER 20 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI DUPLICATE 5

AB A total of 7 teat dips and sanitizer products were tested in vitro and in vivo for mycoplasmacidal activity against *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*. With the exception of Velvet Dip (Babson Bros. Co. Oakbrook, Illinois), which appeared to be unsatisfactory, especially at 0.5%, the teat dips tested all appeared to remove the mycoplasma from the teat skin. Disc and tube assays showed that substantial dilution of the product with milk strongly inhibited mycoplasmacidal activities of Chlorox (The Chlorox Co., Oakland, California), Roccal (Sterling Drug Inc., New York) and Velvet Dip. Iodophors were also inhibited by large dilutions with milk, but this should not be a problem with teat dipping. Rapidyne (West Agro Chemical, Long Island), if used for dipping clusters between cows, should be applied at concn. >100 ppm I and dilution with milk avoided. It was found that the results of the trials were affected by humidity. *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* survived longer on teat skin during humid, rainy weather than during warm dry weather.

AN 76:23150 CABA

DN 760428494

TI Effectiveness of certain teat dips and sanitizers in vitro and on teat skin against *Mycoplasma agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*

AU Jasper, D. E.; Dellingar, J. D.; Hakanson, H. D.

CS Dep. of Clinical Path., School of Vet. Med., Univ. of California, Davis, California 95616, USA.

SO Cornell Veterinarian, (1976) Vol. 66, No. 2, pp. 164-171. 9 ref.

ISSN: 0010-8901

DT Journal

LA English

L22 ANSWER 21 OF 35 MEDLINE

AB Mycoplasmas have been well established as pathogens of the bovine urogenital tract, and produce pathologic lesions resulting in infertility. Serologic examination of cattle with infertility problems with Mycoplasma bovigenitalium and *Mycoplasma agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* show a high incidence of positive reactors suggesting that mycoplasmas play an important role in bovine infertility. The similarities of pathologic lesions in the urogenital tract of cattle and women with infertility problems and the frequency of isolation of mycoplasmas from human females suggest closer examination for mycoplasmas

in human infertility. Studies with bulls suggest that mycoplasmas as a cause of human male infertility should not be ignored.

AN 76189688 MEDLINE  
DN 76189688 PubMed ID: 1270264  
TI Infertility of cattle caused by mycoplasmas.  
AU Tourtellotte M E; Lein D H  
SO HEALTH LABORATORY SCIENCE, (1976 Apr) 13 (2) 152-8.  
Journal code: 0374650. ISSN: 0017-9035.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 197608  
ED Entered STN: 19900313  
Last Updated on STN: 19980206  
Entered Medline: 19760802

L22 ANSWER 22 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI

AB 3 serologically-related strains of *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* of bovine mastitis origin were injected intramuscularly and subcutaneously into rabbits according to various immunization schedules. No growth-inhibiting antibodies were found to any of the 3 organisms, but significant indirect haemagglutination (IHA) titres were found at 1 wk in all rabbits to each organism, regardless of the strain used for immunization. Peak IHA titres occurred at 4 wk in 4 rabbits and by the 6th wk in the remaining 2, then rapidly declined in spite of subsequent intravenous booster injections. In gel diffusion tests, faint precipitin lines to the homologous organism were seen in sera from the 1st wk. No more than 4 precipitin lines to any organism were found in high-titre sera, and the number and density of these lines decreased in parallel with the subsequent decline in IHA titre. At least 1 line of identity was demonstrated between the organisms in high-titre sera.

AN 76:23149 CABA  
DN 760428493  
TI The immune response of rabbits to 3 strains of *Mycoplasma agalactiae* var. *bovis* isolated from mastitic bovine udders  
AU Carroll, E. J.; Rollins, M.; Jasper, D. E.  
CS Dep. of Clinical Path., School of Vet. Med., Univ. of California, Davis, California 95616, USA.  
SO Cornell Veterinarian, (1976) Vol. 66, No. 2, pp. 143-151. 13 ref.  
ISSN: 0010-8901  
DT Journal  
LA English

L22 ANSWER 23 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI DUPLICATE 6

AB Bovine mastitis caused by *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* was first diagnosed in 16 of 55 cows in an Ontario herd in February 1972. In addition 182 of 598 (30.4%) cows from 33 of 64 (51.5%) farms in widely separated areas of the province were culturally positive. Herd infection rate varied from 15 to 40% with one closed herd having a rate of 61%. Four herds were investigated culturally and serologically by the growth inhibition test for 15 months. In the acute phase the organism was present in the milk in extremely high numbers and could still be isolated from a few cows after 8-12 months. Serum from 89.5% of the animals with clinical mycoplasma mastitis produced a zone of surface "film" and/or colony inhibition, and some cows remained positive for six to 12 months. The disease was experimentally reproduced with a pure culture of the organism isolated from the milk of a cow from one of the herds.

AN 76:117081 CABA  
DN 762275283  
TI Bovine mastitis in Ontario due to *Mycoplasma agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*  
AU Ruhnke, H. L.; Thawley, D.; Nelson, F. C.  
CS Vet. Serv. Lab., Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

SO Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine, (1976) Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 142-148.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 SL French

L22 ANSWER 24 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI  
 AB **Specific *Mycoplasma agalactiae* subsp. *bovis***  
 agglutinins were titrated in the serum, semen and preputial mucus extracts of two bulls with *M. agalactiae* induced chronic seminal vesiculitis and of one normal control bull. Titres from infected bulls averaged 64 for serum, 1024 for semen and less than 8 for preputial mucus extracts, whereas the control bull titres were 16 for serum, less than 8 for semen, and less than 8 for preputial mucus extracts. Because of the high semen agglutinin titres from infected bulls, semen titres may be more useful diagnostically than serum titres.

AN 77:113691 CABA  
 DN 772296180  
 TI Immune response to genital mycoplasmosis in bulls  
 AU Corbeil, L. B.; Bier, P. J.; Hall, C. E.; Duncan, J. R.  
 CS State Coll. Vet. Med., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.  
 SO Theriogenology, (1976) Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 39-44. 13 ref.  
 ISSN: 0093-691X  
 DT Journal  
 LA English

L22 ANSWER 25 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI DUPLICATE 7  
 AB A radial growth precipitation test is described for measuring antibody to *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*. The test is quantitative and appears to depend on the production of soluble antigen by growing organisms. When compared with indirect haemagglutination, complement fixation and inhibition of film production, it was found to have a sensitivity comparable to that of the CF test.  
 AN 77:115323 CABA  
 DN 772295089  
 TI A radial growth precipitation test and its comparison with certain other serological tests for the detection of antibody in bovine sera to ***Mycoplasma agalactiae* subsp. *bovis***  
 AU Howard, C. J.; Collins, J.; Gourlay, R. N.  
 CS ARC, Inst. Res. Anim. Dis., Compton, Newbury, Berks, UK.  
 SO Veterinary Microbiology, (1976) Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 23-30. 18 ref.  
 ISSN: 0378-1135  
 DT Journal  
 LA English

L22 ANSWER 26 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI DUPLICATE 8  
 AB The indirect haemagglutination (IHA) test was performed on 200 mastitic cows (naturally infected with mycoplasmas), using glutaraldehyde treated sheep erythrocytes sensitized either with *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* or *M. bovigenitalium* antigens. Mycoplasmas were isolated from 37 animals. Growth inhibiting antibodies (GIA) were detected in serum of 56 animals. In the IHA tests, antibody titres of 1:80 and above were detected in 148 animals; 76 of these had titres above 1:160. None of 116 normal cows had a GIA or IHA antibody titre greater than 1:40. In another herd *M. bovigenitalium* was isolated from the milk of 3 of 26 animals, GIA in serum of 10, and IHA antibody titres of 1:160 and above in 13 animals and 1:80 in one animal. The IHA test was further shown to be specific for the detection of antibodies against either *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* or *M. bovigenitalium*. The test was thus claimed to be simple, sensitive, specific and reliable for detection of mycoplasma infection on a herd basis.  
 AN 76:116814 CABA  
 DN 762263722  
 TI The indirect hemagglutination test for the detection of antibodies in cattle naturally infected with mycoplasmas

AU Cho, H. J.; Ruhnke, H. L.; Langford, E. V.  
CS Anim. Path. Div., Dis. Res. Inst., PO Box 640, Lethbridge, Alberta T1J  
3Z4, Canada.  
SO Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine, (1976) Vol. 40, No. 1, pp.  
20-29.  
DT Journal  
LA English  
SL French

L22 ANSWER 27 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABINET DUPLICATE 9  
AB Clinical mastitis developed in three goats after inoculation into the  
mammary gland with 105 colony-forming units (cfu)/ml of a local strain of  
*M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*. The infection was characterized by pyrexia,  
reduction in milk yield and acute purulent inflammation of the lactiferous  
sinus and ducts, necrosis of the duct epithelium and, by the fifth day,  
early proliferation of chronic inflammatory cells in the parenchyma.  
AN 77:115322 CABA  
DN 772295088  
TI Pathogenicity of *Mycoplasma agalactiae* subsp  
. *bovis* in goat mammary gland  
AU Ojo, M. O.; Ikede, B. O.  
CS Dep. Vet. Path., Univ. Ibadan, Nigeria.  
SO Veterinary Microbiology, (1976) Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 19-22. 9 ref.  
ISSN: 0378-1135  
DT Journal  
LA English

L22 ANSWER 28 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABINET DUPLICATE 10  
AB *M. dispar* and *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* survived or grew in cultures of  
bovine lacteal polymorphonuclear leukocytes or bovine alveolar  
macrophages. In the presence of specific bovine antibody, macrophages and  
polymorphonuclear leukocytes appeared to kill both species of mycoplasma.  
Specific rabbit antisera also promoted the killing of these mycoplasmas by  
bovine macrophages but had no demonstrable activity for bovine  
polymorphonuclear leukocytes. It is suggested that phagocytosis of these  
mycoplasmas by bovine cells occurs only in the presence of specific  
antibody. The experiments also indicate that differences exist between  
bovine polymorphonuclear leukocytes and macrophages with regard to their  
receptor sites for immunoglobulins.  
AN 76:23195 CABA  
DN 760428921  
TI Interaction of *Mycoplasma dispar* and *Mycoplasma*  
*agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* with bovine alveolar  
macrophages and bovine lacteal polymorphonuclear leukocytes  
AU Howard, C. J.; Taylor, G.; Collins, J.; Gourlay, R. N.  
CS Inst. for Res. on Anim. Diseases, Compton, Newbury, Berkshire, UK.  
SO Infection and Immunity, (1976) Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 11-17. 22 ref.  
ISSN: 0019-9567  
DT Journal  
LA English

L22 ANSWER 29 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABINET  
AB Of 300 calves 41 (13.7%) developed polyarthritis and 54 (18%) pneumonia in  
a closed herd, free from brucellosis and tuberculosis. Among young calves  
20 developed pneumonia and then contracted arthritis 2 to 39 days later.  
*Mycoplasma agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*  
strains were isolated from the synovial fluid taken 31 to 48 days  
following the onset of the arthritis, from the nasal discharge of calves 2  
to 3 weeks following recovery, from the lungs, pleural exudate of calves  
died of pneumonia, from the thymus of an aborted fetus, also from the milk  
of cows with mastitis. Serum of some of the infected cows and calves  
inhibited the growth of the reference strain and the isolated mycoplasma  
strains at the same level. The mycoplasma strains persisted in the joints  
and the respiratory tract for a longer period. As a result of the

uninterrupted sequence of calvings, infection may persist in a closed herd for years even without the introduction of susceptible animals.

AN 76:102902 CABA  
DN 752262374  
TI Arthritis and pneumonia caused by mycoplasma in cattle  
Szarvasmarhak mycoplasmas eredetu izulet- es tudogyulladasa  
AU Romvary, J.; Rozsa, J.; Stipkovits, L.; Szabo, J.  
CS MTA Allategeszsegugyi Kutato Intezete, Hungaria-krt 21, Budapest XIV,  
Hungary.  
SO Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, (1975) Vol. 30, No. 10, pp. 695-698.  
ISSN: 0025-004X  
DT Journal  
LA Hungarian  
SL German; English; Russian

L22 ANSWER 30 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI DUPLICATE 11  
AB Two strains isolated from synovial fluids of arthritic beef cattle were identified as *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* by growth inhibition and fluorescent antibody tests. The strains (Iowa 1136 and Nebraska 2) could not be distinguished from known strains (Donetta and California 01) by immunolectrophoresis or by agar gel precipitation.

AN 76:113342 CABA  
DN 762275966  
TI Isolation and identification of ***Mycoplasma agalactiae*** subsp. ***bovis*** from arthritic cattle in Iowa and Nebraska  
AU Stalheim, O. H. V.; Stone, S. S.  
CS Nat. Anim. Dis. Center, ARS, USDA, Ames, Iowa 50010, USA.  
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (1975) Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 169-172.  
ISSN: 0095-1137  
DT Journal  
LA English

L22 ANSWER 31 OF 35 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 12  
AB ***Mycoplasma agalactiae*** subsp. ***bovis***  
strain Iowa 1136 was isolated from synovial fluids of a clinical case of arthritis in cattle on pasture in Iowa. When given to calves and cows by intra articular or intravenous injection, it caused severe and persistent joint infections with fever, lameness, and swelling of the affected joints, plus synovitis, tendonitis, and fibrinous purulent synovial fluids of high protein content. Intramammary administration of the organism caused severe mastitis. Calves nursed by the cows developed severe mycoplasmal arthritis.

AN 77014224 EMBASE  
DN 1977014224  
TI Naturally occurring and experimentally induced mycoplasmal arthritis of cattle.  
AU Stalheim O.H.V.; Page L.A.  
CS Nat. Anim. Dis. Cent., North Cent. Reg., ARS, US Dept. Agric., Ames, Ia. 50010, United States  
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (1975) 2/3 (165-168).  
CODEN: JCMIDW  
DT Journal  
FS 037 Drug Literature Index  
004 Microbiology  
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism  
LA English

L22 ANSWER 32 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI  
AB An outbreak of severe mastitis affected about 60 cows in a herd in south-west France in May and recurred in October of the same year. Affected cows remained in good general health but one or two quarters became enlarged, congested and painful, and the milk became yellowish, with clots. After a few days or weeks, the affected quarters ceased to produce milk or else all four quarters became affected, milk became thick

and greenish and sometimes contained blood, and the udder hardened before finally drying up. Occasionally, the mastitis disappeared, but milk yield remained reduced. There was no response to intramammary or systemic antibiotics. *M. agalactiae* var. *bovis* was isolated from 40 of 82 milk samples. Two milk samples yielded infectious bovine rhinotracheitis virus, which may have been associated with the mycoplasma in causing disease.

AN 74:96981 CABA

DN 742282902

TI Isolation of *Mycoplasma agalactiae* var *bovis* and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis virus from an outbreak of mastitis in France

AU Gourlay, R. N.; Stott, E. J.; Espinasse, J.; Barle, C.

CS Inst. Res. Anim. Dis., Compton, Newbury, Berks., UK.

SO Veterinary Record, (1974) Vol. 95, No. 23, pp. 534-535.

ISSN: 0042-4900

DT Journal

LA English

L22 ANSWER 33 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI

AB Serologic and cultural observations were made on 2 herds with spontaneous outbreaks of mycoplasma mastitis and on 12 herds with no history of mycoplasma mastitis. *Mycoplasma bovimastitidis* [*M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis*] was isolated from mastitis milk, the nose and vagina of normal and mastitic cows, from the nose of 5-6-month-old heifers and a 1-month-old calf, and from the cowshed air of one infected herd. Some mycoplasmas isolated from the nose and vagina of cows in the survey herds were identified as *M. bovigenitalium* or *M. laidlawii*, but most were not identified.

AN 74:19875 CABA

DN 740412896

TI Epidemiologic observations on mycoplasma mastitis

AU Jasper, D. E.; Al-Aubaidi, J. M.; Fabricant, J.; Aubaidi, J. M. Al

CS Dept. of Avian Diseases, New York St. Vet. Coll., Ithaca, New York 14850, USA.

SO Cornell Veterinarian, (1974) Vol. 64, No. 3, pp. 407-415. 10 ref.

ISSN: 0010-8901

DT Journal

LA English

L22 ANSWER 34 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI

AB A study was made in 1971 of an outbreak of mycoplasma mastitis in a herd of 231 Friesian cows on a farm in the Lombardia region of Italy. 88 cows were infected, mainly with *Mycoplasma agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* although there were a few cases of *M. arginini* infection. Milk composition from 75 of the infected cows was affected; all quarters of these cows were infected. The remaining 13 gave apparently normal milk but 70% quarters were infected. The outbreak was completely cleared within 1 yr by preliminary treatment with tylosin and subsequently with dihydrostreptomycin.

AN 75:18054 CABA

DN 740414349

TI Mycoplasma mastitis in cattle. Study of a severe outbreak

AU Rinaldi, A.; Biancardi, G.; Cessi, D.; Ceresa, E.; Guglielmelli, P. L.; Bertoldini, G.; Gatti, L.; Milani, R.; Peli, I.

CS Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell' Emilia, Brescia, Italy.

SO Nuova Veterinaria, (1973) Vol. 49, No. 2, pp. 108-117. 11 ref.

DT Journal

LA Italian

SL English; Spanish; French

L22 ANSWER 35 OF 35 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI

AB A total of 17 Sofia Brown cows, aged 3-7 yr and with daily milk yields of 3-5 l. were experimentally infected with *Mycoplasma* by the intramammary route; 12 cows were infected with local strains isolated from milk, 2 with

strains isolated from the nasal secretion of calves, and 3 with collection strains of *M. bovigenitalium*, *M. agalactiae* subsp. *bovis* and *M. laidlawii*. A further cow served as a control. Intramammary infection caused clinical or subclinical mastitis in both inoculated and uninoculated quarters; mycoplasms were only occasionally isolated from milk or mammary parenchyma of infected cows. 5 cows were reinfected by the intrauterine route, 2 intravenously, 2 intramuscularly and 1 subcutaneously with the same strains as used for intramammary infection, while 9 cows received control inoculations of broth into udder quarters. The cows were killed on the 29th or 38th day after infection. The mammary glands of all experimental animals showed proliferation of lymphoid cells and abundance of eosinophilic leucocytes in interstitial and parenchymal mammary tissues. Reinfestation by the intrauterine but not the other routes caused lymphoid-cell reaction and appearance of eosinophilic cells in the endometrium.

AN 74:17217 CABA

DN 740409132

TI Microbiological and pathological study of udders of cows experimentally infected with mycoplasms

AU B"chvarova, Ya.; Veselinova, A.

CS Vet. Inst. po Zarazni i Parazitni Bolesti, Sofia, Bulgaria.

SO Veterinarnomeditsinski Nauki, (1973) Vol. 10, No. 10, pp. 65-71. 14 ref.

DT Journal

LA Bulgarian

SL Russian; English